

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN



WE WERE THE BUDGETEER!

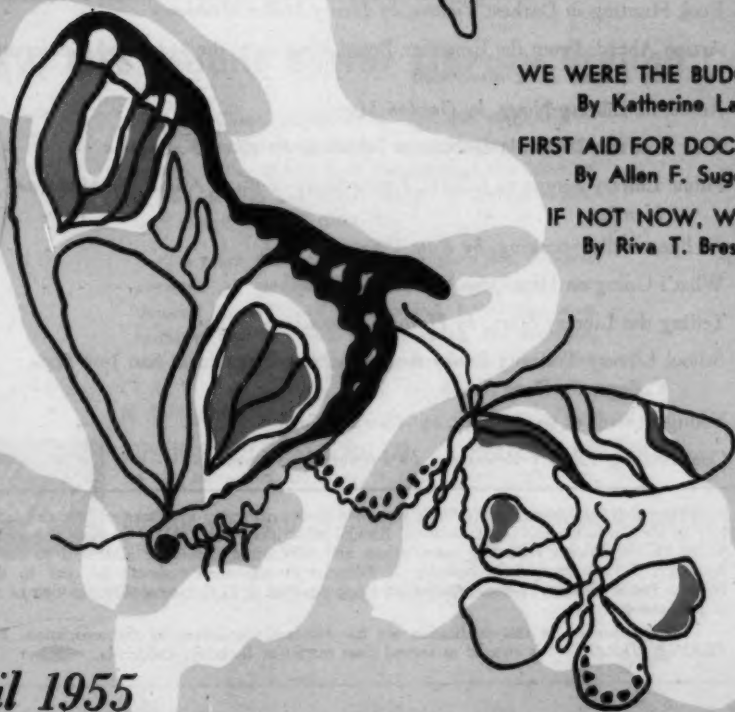
By Katherine Laich

FIRST AID FOR DOCUMENT!

By Allen F. Sugden

IF NOT NOW, WHEN?

By Riva T. Bresler



April 1955

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

Official Periodical of the California Library Association

Volume 16, Number 3

April, 1955

RAYMOND M. HOLT, *Editor*

MRS. CARMA R. ZIMMERMAN, *President*


MRS. W. R. YELLAND, *Executive Secretary*

CONTENTS

Cover design by June Alden

District Digest - - - - -	143
The Problem of Providing Adequate Library Service in California - - -	149
Editing the Staff Publication, <i>by Florence E. Purdy</i> - - - - -	154
Public Library Cooperation and the Joint Exercise of Power Law, <i>by Peter T. Conmy</i> - - - - -	157
If Not Now, When?, <i>by Riva T. Bresler</i> - - - - -	160
Public Relations—Weapon Against Indifference, <i>by Amy L. Boynton</i> - - -	162
Get the Facts!, <i>by Fernando Peñalosa</i> - - - - -	163
We Were the Budgeteers, <i>by Katherine Laich</i> - - - - -	166
Book-Hunting in Darkest Vienna, <i>by Henry Miller Madden</i> - - - - -	169
Action Ahead: From the Executive Board Meeting to the 1955 CLA Conference, <i>by Carma R. Zimmerman</i> - - - - -	170
Academic Library Notes, <i>by Gordon Martin</i> - - - - -	173
First Aid for California Document Selection, <i>by Allen F. Sugden</i> - - -	175
Public Library Service to Schools, Opportunity or Blind Alley?, <i>by Madeline Hensley</i> - - - - -	178
Architecturally Speaking, <i>by Rose Vainstein</i> - - - - -	181
What's Going on Here?, <i>by N. Barbara Cook</i> - - - - -	182
Telling the Library Story, <i>by Howard Samuelson</i> - - - - -	184
School Library Training Looks Ahead; a New Program at San Jose State College, <i>by Dora Smith</i> - - - - -	185
Young Friends of the Library, <i>by Alice H. Taylor</i> - - - - -	186
Coordinating Library Resources, <i>by Frederick Wemmer</i> - - - - -	187

The CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN is published quarterly in October, January, April and July by the California Library Association. Annual subscription rates: \$2.00 to members; non-members, \$4.00. Correspondence regarding subscriptions and advertising should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, 829 Coventry Rd., Berkeley 7. Editorial correspondence should be sent to the Editor, Pomona Public Library, Pomona, California. Copy deadline is 45 days preceding the first of the month of publication.

Views expressed in this publication are not necessarily endorsed by the association. The CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN is entered as second class matter at Berkeley, California. 



NEW LIFE Means Better Library Styling

Clean, performative lines and elegant simplicity are important themes in contemporary architecture. In the library field, trendmakers like Sjöström of Philadelphia are keenly aware of current needs, both esthetic and practical.

As a result, NEW LIFE library furniture is a dynamic example of elegant, performative equipment. The demand for NEW LIFE is growing, for it has been realized that its fresh design assists the architect, delights the librarian and inspires the library public.

in California:



AUSTIN-BENTLEY SEATING CO.

529 N. La Cienega Blvd., Los Angeles 48, Calif.

AUSTIN SAFE & DESK COMPANY

1320 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, Calif.

HEALEY & POPOVICH

1703 Fulton, Fresno, Calif.

THE BROOKMAN COMPANY

2033 Third Street, San Francisco 7, Calif.

LIBRARY FURNITURE BY SJÖSTRÖM OF PHILADELPHIA

...the All-New Gaylord Magazine Protectors

5 TIMES TOUGHER!

Imagine a magazine protector of smooth, satiny Vinyl Plastic that is twice as thick and five times tougher than those of the old style. Gaylords' new Vinyl Plastic magazine protectors offer these outstanding advantages, yet they are extremely flexible and will not become brittle or crack.

Edged in red Vinyl Plastic binding with red metal corners and a matching red center rod, they reflect today's color trend. Magazines get maximum display and protection. Available in 17 sizes. In stock for immediate shipment.



Extremely flexible.
Will not crack.



Prices start at only \$1.10
for Readers' Digest size.

Gaylord Bros. INC.
LIBRARY SUPPLIES

SYRACUSE, N. Y. ● STOCKTON, CALIF.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

STATE OFFICERS 1955

President Carma R. Zimmerman
Vice-President, President-elect Thelma Reid
Second Vice-President Dorothy Drake
Treasurer George F. Farrier
Delegate to ALA Ed Castagna
Executive Secretary Edna Yelland
Editor Raymond M. Holt

Executive Office: California Library Association
829 Coventry Road
Berkeley, California

DISTRICT OFFICERS 1955

Golden Empire District
President Mrs. Phyllis I. Dalton
Vice-President, President-elect Mrs. Pearl Spayde
Secretary Mary K. Sanders

Golden Gate District
President Harry M. Rowe, Jr.
Vice-President, President-elect Mrs. Dorothy Thomas
Secretary Helen Bullock

Mount Shasta District
President Mrs. Irminna S. Rudge
Vice-President, President-elect Norris A. Bleyhl
Secretary Mrs. Alice Seeley

Redwood District
President Richard Dean Galloway
Vice-President, President-elect Howard Rowe
Secretary Patricia Ann Anderson

Southern District
President Marjorie C. Donaldson
Vice-President, President-elect John E. Smith
Secretary June E. Bayless

Yosemite District
President Virginia C. West
Vice-President, President-elect Carl Hamilton
Secretary Nelle F. Minnick

SECTION OFFICERS 1955

College, University and Research Libraries—State
President Allan R. Laursen
Vice-President, President-elect Helen Azhderian
Secretary-Treasurer John C. Seckerak

College, University and Research Libraries—
Northern Division
President Rev. William J. Monihan, S.J.
Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Ursula Grunwald

College, University and Research Libraries—

Southern Division
President Alice H. Gay
Vice-President, President-elect David W. Davies
Secretary-Treasurer Herman L. Smith

Library Work with Boys and Girls

President Mrs. Mae J. Durham
Vice-President, President-elect Mrs. Gertrude Hunt
Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Gladys Conklin

Public Libraries

President Barbara Ann Nelson
Vice-President, President-elect Mrs. Evelyn Detchon
Secretary-Treasurer Karl A. Vollmayer

Trustees

President Mrs. Norma Yocum
Vice-President, President-elect John R. Atwill
Secretary-Treasurer Ted Blanding

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Students	\$2.00
Less than \$300	4.00
\$300 - \$499	7.00
\$500 and over	15.00
Trustees	4.00
Affiliate	4.00
Associate	7.00
Contributing	25.00
Sustaining	100.00

INSTITUTIONS

When operating income is:

\$20,000 or less	\$10.00
\$20,000 - 40,000	15.00
\$40,000 - 70,000	20.00
\$70,000 - 100,000	25.00
\$100,000 - 500,000	30.00
\$500,000 up	35.00

Mail dues to Executive Secretary, 829 Coventry Road, Berkeley, California.

HAVE YOU MOVED? CHANGED JOBS?

To get your CLA mail without any delay—

Report all changes to :

CLA Executive Office
829 Coventry Rd.
Berkeley 7, Calif.



Now Ready
\$5.00

LEAVES OF GRASS

One Hundred Years After

Edited by Milton Hindus, this is a "fresh stocktaking" of Walt Whitman's life and work in essays by these outstanding American and British critics: David Daiches, William Carlos Williams, Richard Chase, Leslie Fiedler, Kenneth Burke, and J. Middleton Murry. A vital contribution to the centenary celebration of "Leaves of Grass" in 1955.

1955—The Walt Whitman Centennial



The Lion of the West

A famous "lost play"—a farce in two acts by James K. Paulding—produced in 1831 and now published for the first time in book form. It is the first play in which an American is the leading character. The lead, Nimrod Wildfire, modestly states, "I'm half horse, half alligator, and a touch of the airthquake." Rediscovered in the British Museum and edited by James N. Tidwell.

Now Ready

\$3.00



Poetry Awards 1954

The sixth annual edition of the "Borestone Mountain Poetry Awards" for the best poems published in magazines during 1953. Poems by Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Elizabeth Coatsworth, Laurie Lee, and Allen Tate. A section is also included for winners in the undergraduate class. Edited by Robert Thomas Moore. *Now ready.* \$3.00.

Spring Publications of Universal Interest

ADDRESSES UPON THE AMERICAN ROAD: 1950-1954. Herbert Hoover. *The text of all public addresses and announcements in these years including the birthday address in West Branch, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1954.* \$4.00.

ECONOMIC CHANGE IN THAILAND SINCE 1850. James C. Ingram. *Comprehensive study of Thai economics right up to the present by a well-known economics professor.* \$5.00.

MINORITY PROBLEMS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. Virginia Thompson and Richard Adloff. *A searching study of national racial and religious minorities with emphasis on the Indians and Chinese.* About \$4.00.

Recent Top Sellers

COMSTOCK COMMOTION

Lucius Beebe's story of the *Territorial Enterprise*—the frontier newspaper of silver bonanza days in Virginia City. A lively account of duelling, whiskey-drinking editors and a staff which included Mark Twain. *Cloth \$3.50. Paper \$2.00.*

LEGENDS of the COMSTOCK LODGE

Tales of the most arresting and dramatic aspects of the Virginia City silver bonanza collected in one volume by the *Territorial Enterprise* team—Charles Clegg and Lucius Beebe. *Paper \$2.00.*

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

DISTRICT DIGEST

GOLDEN EMPIRE DISTRICT ANNUAL MEETING

The Golden Empire District meeting will be held Friday, May 20, at Sacramento State College. This meeting will be open at 9:00 o'clock with a coffee hour in the new Home Economics Building. The meeting will be held in the Practicum in Q Hall and lunch will be served in the college cafeteria. Following the luncheon, a tour of the campus will be available.

The meeting itself will be devoted to the subject of Supervision. Guest speakers will present material on orientation of new employees and various aspects of human relations as they are a part of supervision. A discussion period will be held following each presentation. There will be exhibits of material on supervision and materials that libraries use as an aid to orientation and for training in supervision. Plans are also being developed for a problem clinic to be held as a part of the afternoon discussion period.

GOLDEN GATE DISTRICT

The Golden Gate District meeting, which will be held in Vallejo on Saturday, April 30, will be devoted to the subject of Intellectual Freedom. This is the first time in several years that a large body of librarians in Northern California will study and discuss this all important item.

The planning committee is composed of Dr. Frederic Mosher and Dr. Le Roy Merritt of the University of California Library School, Miss Rose Vainstein, of the California State Library, and Harry Rowe, President of the Golden Gate District.

This group is working out a program designed to acquaint librarians with the threats of censorship and labeling, and to assist them in formulating sound book selection policies for their respective libraries.

In the morning session, John Henderson, Librarian of the Los Angeles County Free Library, and Chairman of the American Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee will present the na-

tional picture on Intellectual Freedom and libraries, and Dr. Fred Mosher, Chairman of CLA's Intellectual Freedom Committee will report on the state situation.

Some of the librarians and educators in Northern California who have faced local problems in censorship will also be on the morning program.

A series of short socio-dramas depicting various censorship and labeling problems facing librarians will follow these speakers, and the morning presentations will culminate with a talk on what constitutes a good book selection policy.

In the afternoon, the audience will be divided into discussion groups to cover each of the basic parts of a book selection policy. These groups will be under expert leadership and the reports from the groups will be presented at the meeting, both in oral summary and in mimeograph form, in order that those participating can use them for discussion at the afternoon general meeting and for later use in formulating their own policies.

Plans are also under way to have both a display and the sale of the most important literature in the subject field, and to have free brochure and pamphlet materials for all those planning to participate.

MT. SHASTA DISTRICT

Members of the Mt. Shasta District will meet on the Chico State College campus April 22 for their annual meeting. Registration will begin at nine o'clock. The first hour will be given over to a coffee hour and registration. A workshop program is being planned on a subject of uppermost interest to all librarians in the district.

REDWOOD DISTRICT

"Local history will be emphasized at the Redwood District meeting on May 7, 1955. Highlighting the meeting will be talks by two librarians who were pioneers in organizing the Humboldt County Library. Miss Harriet G. Eddy, who came to Eureka by boat in 1914 to help secure the necessary legislation to found the county

library, will speak on her experiences here. She will be followed on the program by Miss Ida May Reagan, who became our first county librarian in 1915, and served there for many years. These talks will be recorded on tape because we feel that they will make an important contribution to California library history.

"We shall honor, on this occasion, an unbroken chain of Humboldt County librarians from 1915 to 1955, consisting of Miss Reagan, Miss Edna D. Davis and Mr. Howard Rowe. We hope to have them all at the meeting. All of these activities will take place at the dinner session to which the public is invited.

"There will also be an afternoon session which will emphasize local history materials. We shall have a speaker on important local history books and manuscripts, and a bibliography of printed works on Humboldt and Del Norte Counties will be presented with tentative plans for expanding it into a union catalog and a location list for scarce items. Mrs. Carma Zimmerman will give her remarks and the regular business meeting will also be held at this session.

"The Humboldt County Historical Society is cooperating with us in the planning and publicizing of this meeting."

SOUTHERN DISTRICT MEETING

Variety and inspiration will be found at the Southern District Meeting, April 16, at Occidental College. At the morning session, Carma Zimmerman, State President of CLA and California State Librarian will highlight her report with information from the ALA midwinter conference and plans for library activities in California.

Erna Fergusson's many delightful and informative books on the Southwest qualify her for the theme speaker at the morning session. She comes from a pioneering family in New Mexico and was the first woman dude wrangler in that area. Her book "Our Southwest" has been listed as a must for the traveler and her books on Guatemala, Mexico, Venezuela and Hawaii show her to be a clear observer of other countries and cultures.

(District Digest . . . page 147)

For Complete Library

Binding Service See

All binding conforms to
Class A Specifications.

TREASURE TROVE
and LABCO covers used
on available titles.



**Kater-Crafts
Bookbinders**

Angelus 1-2281

1459 South Lorena Street
Los Angeles 23, California

BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

We supply books of all
publishers to libraries.
Our entire staff is al-
ways at your service.

+

THE SATHER GATE BOOK SHOP

2335 TELEGRAPH AVENUE
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

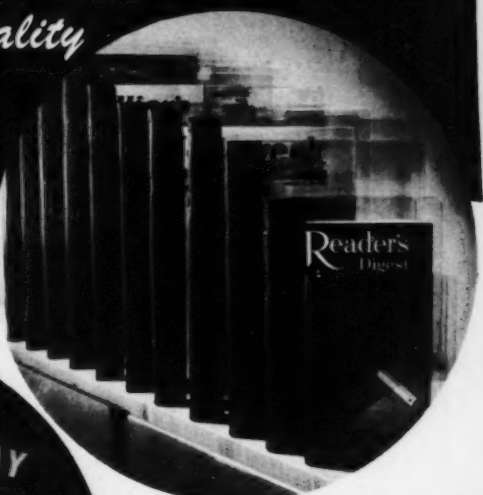
MARADOR PLASTIC BINDERS

*A Wide Range of Styling and Price
One Superior Quality*

EASY TO OPERATE
INTERCHANGEABLE
WASHABLE

RIGID FRONT AND BACK

The REGAL offers beauty and security. Thick, clear vinyl. A binder of distinction.



FLEXIBLE FRONT—RIGID BACK

The CHALLENGER'S translucent front cover gives full visibility. Designed for vertical racks.



FLEXIBLE FRONT AND BACK

The PENNY PINCHER is economical, durable, smart. Translucent. A quality binder at low cost.

ALL ELECTRONICALLY BONDED. NO ADHESIVES USED. FUNGUS RESISTANT. NON-INFLAMMABLE. MODERN.

Write for further information

MARADOR CORPORATION

1722 GLENDALE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES 26, CALIFORNIA

THE LOS ANGELES NEWS COMPANY

Division of The American News Company, Inc.

301 E. Boyd Street

Los Angeles 13, California

B O O K S

When purchasing books we are prepared to give you quick and efficient service. Trade books of all publishers, both Adult and Juvenile, at Library discounts.

M A G A Z I N E S

We specialize in subscriptions, to all publications. We solicit your business. For Good Service and Lowest Prices contact your nearest News Company Branch.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

We carry a large assortment of inks, pens, pencils, rubber bands, paper clips, stapling machines and supplies, blank and loose leaf books, tablets, files, binders, etc.

Try us for your next order. Library discounts. F.O.B. your door.

THE SAN FRANCISCO NEWS COMPANY

Division of The American News Company, Inc.

657 Howard Street

San Francisco 5, California

DISTRICT DIGEST . . . (from page 144)

Two afternoon workshops include important phases of library service: work with young people and library budgeting. CLA standards placed a new emphasis upon service to young people and a panel of librarians, experienced in this field, will follow the speaker, Marion Horton. Miss Horton was in the Los Angeles Board of Education Library and is now teaching in the University of Southern California Library School. During 1952, at Istanbul, Turkey she organized the library at the American Academy for Girls, and since then has been with the International Youth Library in Munich, which she has described in the March 1955 ALA Bulletin.

A discussion on municipal budgeting, especially with regard to library budget and with emphasis on the role of the trustee in finance matters will be held at 2:15 p.m. Mrs. Norma Yocum, Trustee Section President will preside.

The Trustee Section is bringing Frank P. Sherwood, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Public Administration at the University of Southern California, who will address the meeting and participate in the discussion.

Skills of trustees in analyzing, presenting and supporting a budget request for adequate library financing will be discussed. Also the relationships of trustees, librarians, city councils and city managers as regards their particular responsibilities for securing and supporting adequate library financing will be stressed.

Dr. Sherwood is coordinator of local government training at the University and has taught courses in budgeting, municipal finance administration, work measurement and administrative analysis. He has served as consultant to the State of California and to cities of Southern California and Nevada.

Every Board of Trustees of libraries in the Southern District is urged to be represented at this meeting that your library will benefit from this very practical discussion on budgets and financial problems we all face and for which we are responsible.

Adequate financing is one of the principal responsibilities of a Library Trustee. This meeting will help you to become a better trustee! Bring your questions and problems. This is your opportunity to share and receive help.

YOSEMITE DISTRICT

The Yosemite District of the California Library Association will meet on Friday, April 1, at the Fresno Hacienda Motel. Mrs. Zimmerman in her dual role of State Librarian and President of the California Library Association will speak at the morning session.

Some aspect of printing will be discussed by Mr. Charles Palmer. Mrs. Richard Peltz, illustrator, will demonstrate methods and techniques of illustrating. A Tulare County author, Mr. Brooks Gist, will illustrate with slides his talk on the High Sierra. Dr. Henry Madden, College Librarian at Fresno State College will be another speaker.

An exhibit of books written or illustrated by the speakers will be featured.

BOOKBINDING SERVICE



Save money by having your books bound at the **ANGWIN BOOK BINDERY**. You pay our reasonable prices, no shipping charges, and our pick-up service saves you the trouble of packing books.

ANGWIN BOOK BINDERY
ANGWIN, CALIF.

Your Library Plan needs
RULING PEN...MORTAR...and *T.L.C.**



Wilmette Public Library, Wilmette, Illinois



It takes ruling pen and mortar to design and build a library. But, to make it *live* as an exciting land of reading adventure the *plan* must be generously sprinkled with **T.L.C.**

In the Wilmette Public Library, above, this children's room as well as the adult areas, received just such devoted personal care from Remington Rand's Library Bureau in cooperation with the librarian and architect. Each detail was planned to encourage greater adventures in the world of books. All aspects of each reading age group were analyzed. Plans were drawn to ensure that they could enjoy more cultural pleasure from their library visits. Its functional perfection encouraged Miss Helen Siniff, librarian, to say with pride, "Our library is attractive and inviting. I think this accounts in large measure for our high circulation."

Library Bureau can help you! Quality LB products, 75 years of library planning experience and the personal service of an LB planning specialist are available to you.

**The physician's age-old child care prescription—Tender Loving Care.*

FREE handbook "Planning The Public Library" LB643 Rev. 1, has ideas you can use. It outlines the basic thinking on costs and capacities. It includes plans and photos of 14 handsome, well-planned new libraries. The quantity is limited. If you earnestly plan for a *living* library in your community, write us now.



Remington Rand
INC.

2601 WILSHIRE BLVD., LOS ANGELES 57, CALIF.
 41 FIRST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.





THE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING ADEQUATE LIBRARY SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA

BRIEF PREPARED BY CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Presented to

THE ASSEMBLY SUB-COMMITTEE TO STUDY LIBRARY PROBLEMS
OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Sacramento, California

October 7, 1954

MY NAME IS Edwin Castagna. I am City Librarian of the Long Beach Public Library. As president of the California Library Association, I represent a non-profit organization of about 2400 members, including approximately 150 libraries. The California Library Association has been concerned since 1895 with the development of library service in California. [At its annual meeting October 1952, its membership, recognizing that the existing system of public library service in California is not adequate to meet the present and future needs of a rapidly growing population, voted to petition the State Legislature to study the problem.]

Since the beginning of this century, the State of California as part of its provision for public education, has accepted certain responsibilities for the establishment, development and extension of public library service throughout its various subdivisions. The greatest program of library development in California came as a result of State Library leadership and legislation passed in 1909 and 1911. The 51 county libraries in this state were organized with the help of the County Library Organizer of the California State Library, which is required by law to give general supervision to them and to collect reports of library activity from public libraries throughout the state. However, neither the State's responsibilities to libraries nor the public library system as a whole have ever had a comprehensive review.]

It has long been accepted in American public life that the objectives of the American public library are to serve the community as a general center of reliable business, governmental, scientific and other information, to provide opportunity and encourage-

ED. NOTE: This statement on library service in California was made at the hearing held by the Assembly Sub-Committee on Library Problems in Sacramento on October 7, 1954. It was presented by Edwin Castagna on behalf of the California Library Association, of which he was then president. Subsequent action resulted in placing before the Legislature Assembly Bills 3323 and 3324 which are reprinted herewith.

ment for people of all ages to educate themselves continuously, and to provide wholesome cultural and recreational opportunities for all. These objectives are expressed in the attached statement on standards for public libraries in California.

In California there are 208 public libraries and library systems of which:

- 1 is the State Library
- 51 are county libraries
- 7 are library district libraries
- 4 are union high school district libraries
- 145 are municipal libraries.

Briefly this is the framework of the public library system of California, but it has not succeeded in reaching all of the people in the state with adequate service.

Public libraries in California are faced today with the problem of providing increased services with existing *inadequate* facilities, staff and materials. Obsolete and crowded library buildings are to be found in every part of the state. These problems are intensified particularly by the state's rapid growth of population, by the mobility of people, by inadequate financing, and by legal limitations.

You gentlemen know as well as I that California is the fastest growing state in the nation. According to the State Department of Finance, between 1940 and 1950 the population increased by 53.2%. In the past four years, alone, increase has been *another* 17.6%. From 1950 to 1953 this is more than double the increase in numbers of any other state.

The implications of this situation on library services are evidenced in library annual reports by a 51% increase in library use in the past 10 years. *Shifts* of population, *fringe area* problems, changing land usage, *city annexations* of unincorporated areas all add to the complexities of meeting the diverse population needs and demands for library services.

Recent exploratory studies and judgment based on experience in California indicate that library systems serving approximately 100,000 people are likely to be *more* effective as to quality of service and economy of overhead cost than are those serving smaller numbers. Large units of library service are to be desired for many of the same reasons large school districts have proven successful. Here is what we find when we examine the State's public library system:

- 23 serve populations over 100,000
- 36 serve populations from 25,000 to 100,000
- 149 serve populations under 25,000
- More than 72,000 people are without local library service.

It is estimated that a public library system serving 100,000 people needs approximately \$200,000 at 1953 prices to provide a minimum basic type of modern library service. Such minimum service consists of supplying adults, young people and children with the following essentials:

- Printed, filmed and recorded materials for group and home use
- Reference and informational services for government, business and industry as well as for individuals and civic organizations
- Instruction in the use of the library and its materials
- Publicity to encourage library use.

Of the 208 public libraries in California only 14 expended \$200,000 or more for library service during 1952-53. With the exception of the California State Library all 208 of these libraries are organized and supported locally. The tax rates of one to three mills, which continue to support inadequately many of these libraries, were adopted when costs were much lower and library service was less professional and comprehensive.

A recent national survey has revealed that California ranks 13th among the states in per capita support of library service, excluding capital outlay. It is of concern to all California librarians and it should concern all thinking citizens that we have slipped from very near the highest among the states in per capita support down to 13th place.

The picture is unfortunately one of duplicated library organization in some areas while service is non-existent or weak in other large areas. The areas of non-existent or weak service include metropolitan, fringe and sparsely settled areas. Six counties have no county library service. In contrast one of the smallest counties has 10 separate library systems. There is costly duplication in a number of county seats which provide headquarters for two distinct public library systems.

Although California, through its local jurisdictions, spent over \$18,000,000 last year on public library services, there is wide-spread feeling among the people responsible for spending this money that there are great inequities and gaps in service. They are convinced that it may be possible by creating efficient areas of service and coordinating existing resources to make wiser use of the money available without sacrificing the values of local control.

It is sound practice in any enterprise, whether public or private, to gather comprehensive, factual information and to analyze the data to make careful, deliberate and long-range plans and to achieve maximum effectiveness. Such study should be a continuing, organic process in the development of libraries, just as it has been in business and industry. The blunt fact, however, as mentioned before, is that there has been no such examination of public library service, or of the responsibilities of the State Library, since the passage of the county library law in 1909. This is not to say there has been no progress in these 45 years. In its good public libraries, California has made an outstanding contribution to the American way of life, one which has attracted visitors and admiration from all over the world. But our libraries which measure up to this standard are too few in number. Nor do we have a general plan by which the business and government reference services and the educational and recreational functions of public libraries may be better related throughout the State to their communities and to the State as a whole.

We are convinced a thorough study of the present situation is needed, so coordinated planning can be developed and the best use of tax funds, whether state or local, realized.

Believing such a study must ultimately utilize some sort of measuring stick of library services, a special committee worked during the spring of 1953 to formulate a statement of standards for library service in California. The statement was subsequently adopted by the membership of the California Library Association in the fall of 1953. These standards now represent to a considerable extent the goals which public librarians in this State recognize as being legitimate and desirable. Before effective implementation can occur, however, we must know where we stand in relation to them. Only then will it be feasible to draft a program for State-wide library development.

From our experiences it seems apparent that studies are particularly needed in the areas listed below. We respectfully request this Sub-Committee to recommend to the Legislature and to work for the achievement of these studies.

1. Analysis of public library resources, services, and use throughout the state and more intensive study of a few communities selected as representative of the whole State.
2. Tax resources, financial support, and cost of services of California public libraries.
3. Studies of the coordination of public libraries with school and other libraries in the same areas.
4. Intensive study of the entire structure of public library government and library law, to include local charters and ordinances as well as state law.

We request also that the State Library Field Consultant staff be strengthened to give more effective guidance in coordination and efficiency in the library system of the State.

No cursory study of individual library operation can give us a solution. We need to see California library service as a whole and to plan for the further development and growth of a once superior system of public libraries. Then it may keep pace with modern life, thought and the new California which is emerging so chaotically about us. Those who bring about the requested studies and strengthening of the State's library system will be making a great contribution to the development of the State.

It is heartening to know that House Resolution No. 189, which authorizes the work of this Sub-Committee, puts the State Assembly on record as recognizing that library services "are an integral part of the educational program" of California.

The members of the California Library Association express to this Sub-Committee through me their thanks for this opportunity to present the facts in this brief and pledge their continuing cooperation in the improvement of libraries in California which are among the State's most precious resources.

(Signed)

Ralph Blasingame, Sacramento

Thomas Dabagh, Berkeley

Harold L. Hamill, Los Angeles

Mrs. Bertha D. Hellum, Martinez

Raymond M. Holt, Pomona

Margaret Klausner, Stockton

Esther Mardon, Redding

Frederick Wemmer, Sacramento

Edward A. Wight, Berkeley

Carma R. Zimmerman, Sacramento

Edwin Castagna, Long Beach (Chairman)



"You Can't Imagine What a Boon This Has Been!"

—Saturday Review of Literature

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1955 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 3233

Introduced by Messrs. Ernest R. Geddes, Casey,
Donald D. Doyle, and Dahl

January 21, 1955

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

An act making an appropriation to provide for a study of library needs in the State of California by the California State Library.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated from any money
- 2 in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of
- 3 twenty-nine thousand one hundred dollars (\$29,100), or so
- 4 much thereof as may be necessary to provide for a study of
- 5 library problems in the State of California by the California
- 6 State Library.

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 3234

Introduced by Messrs. Ernest R. Geddes, Casey,
Donald D. Doyle, and Dahl

January 21, 1955

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

An act to add Section 187 to the Education Code, relating to the office of school library consultant in the Division of Instruction of the State Department of Education, and making an appropriation.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 187 is added to the Education Code,
- 2 to read:
- 3 187. There is in the State Department of Education, Divi-
- 4 sion of Instruction, the Office of School Library Consultant,
- 5 who shall render to the schools of this State a library consult-
- 6 ing service in cooperation with the State Librarian.
- 7 SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated out of any money
- 8 in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of
- 9 _____, to the State Department of Education for the pur-
- 10 poses of this act.

Editing The Staff Publication

BY FLORENCE E. PURDY

IT TAKES a great deal to make a library staff a unit. More often than not, each individual is too involved in his own work to realize that others are working toward the same goal as he—competent service to the public. Only as a unit is the staff able to achieve this goal.

As with most organizations, the library's staff publication is one of the most unifying agents of the group. It exists primarily to build morale and shape the staff into a unit by bringing to light the common aims of all. It serves to increase friendships and bridge the eternal gap between administration, professional and non-professional personnel. Entertainment is but a secondary purpose.

Miss Constance Martois, former president of the Los Angeles Public Library Staff Association and former assistant editor of the *LAPL Broadcaster*, indicated the purpose of that magazine is to "Inform employees of Staff Association activities and stimulate professional thinking while it informs members of personal doings of other staff members."

Armie D. Mackenzie, editor of the *Broadcaster*, indicated similar purposes of the magazine. He said, "(It) exists primarily to keep the staff informed about what its representatives are doing in matters of salary, welfare, etc. It is also a news sheet, allowing members of a large and widespread staff to keep in touch with others' professional and social activities."

He added, "Over and above this, the *Broadcaster* is unique at always having aimed at an entertaining and even literary tone in its comment on library matters."

ED. NOTE: Miss Purdy has been employed by the Los Angeles Public Library as a messenger clerk since October 26, 1948. Five years were spent in the Philosophy and Religion Department, and almost a year in the Literature Department. She was graduated from Los Angeles State College in June, and is currently enrolled in the School of Library Science at the University of Southern California. Since Libraries of every size and kind seem destined to issue some sort of staff publication, Miss Purdy's ideas and advice are particularly timely.

Selecting Editor and Staff

The person chosen to head the staff publication should be thoroughly familiar with the library, its personnel and its administrators. He must be a competent, personable individual interested in seeing his magazine achieve certain literary heights and gain the favor of its readers. Possession of administrative ability is necessary to enable him to supervise those with whom he works. He must possess some literary talent and if he is familiar with the mechanics of journalism, all the better. Because he probably will be working under terrific pressure to get out his publication regularly, and because he presumably is doing this work in addition to many daily routine tasks, he must have as much time and personal cooperation as it is possible for the staff to give.

The editor should have someone to turn to in emergencies and to help him determine editorial policy. Therefore, an executive committee of three to five representative staff members might act in this capacity. Due to difficulties involved in leaving branches and departments for meetings, the group should be kept small. The committee should be selected from each of the classifications — professional (2), administrative, clerical and maintenance—to get a comprehensive view of feelings of the various ranks regarding the publication's purpose and contents.

An executive committee can function in any manner decided upon, but suggested tasks are to check content matter to ascertain equal representation of all groups and to act as a clearing house for problems arising during the year. The committee should hold regularly scheduled meetings with the editor to discuss editorial viewpoints and to plane off rough spots. These meetings may naturally become less frequent as editor and staff become experienced.

An assistant editor should be appointed to help with the routine tasks of editing, copyreading and proofreading. So, in the

event that the editor is unable to continue with his position, the publication will not be forced into suspension pending appointment of a new editor.

Miss Martois said that in the *Broadcaster* organization, the assistant editor, appointed by the editor, is on call to take over the magazine in any emergency. Vacations, leaves of absence and other such occasions provide the assistant editor ample opportunity to do his part. If the editor retires during his term of office, the Staff Committee is called upon to select a replacement.

If the size of the magazine and staff warrant it, others might be appointed as an editorial board. The *Broadcaster* staff consists of 12 members—editor, assistant editor, columnist, news editor, business manager, artist and six reporters. Reporters are chosen from each of the three floors of the Central library, one from the branches, and one from the Staff Association and another from the All City Employees Association.

Collecting the News

Gathering news is the most important yet most difficult task for the inexperienced editor. Probably the easiest method however, is to locate one interested person in each branch and department who will volunteer to submit news items for each issue. This way it will be possible to reach every member of the system.

Eventually the staff will submit literary efforts. If their pieces are used, they may become regular contributors. Certainly this practice is to be encouraged, for these feature articles are widely read and are also conveniently at hand when, come deadline, a copy shortage is evidenced.

With little trouble, the editor can organize his work so he gets good, readable copy and a sufficient supply. To facilitate his job and that of his staff, the editor should type a list of instructions for each reporter indicating proper handling procedures for news items and the nature of acceptable news. Then reporters should be contacted frequently and should be impressed with the importance of deadlines to be met, for it is essential to the publication's prompt appearance that news be submitted promptly.

When copy does arrive, it must be carefully edited, examined for accuracy, unfamiliar names checked for correct spelling and department or branch placed after each name for identification. Finally the copy ought to be compressed as much as possible to allow room for other items. It is wisely said that the editor's best friend is a good, black pencil.

Content

One important part of any magazine is the inclusion of pictures or illustrations. Everyone will look at a picture but few will read all of the printed matter. Therefore, it is a good policy, budget permitting, to include at least one picture per issue if the magazine is printed, or many illustrations if it is mimeographed.

This is not as difficult as it sounds, for metropolitan newspapers will usually oblige requests for pictures appearing in their columns within a reasonable period of time previously. In this manner, the editor of a library publication can collect a large library of pictures to be used in future editions.

And then, because NAMES MAKE NEWS, names are the most essential part of the content. It is necessary to include as many names as possible in each issue. The easiest way to accomplish this is to include columns devoted to various phases of personal and professional life. Announcements of births, deaths, illnesses, marriages, engagements, parties, anniversaries, accidents, etc. all make excellent reading. Care must be taken, as ever, to exhibit no favoritism to certain branches or departments or classes of employees.

By all means a person retiring with ten, twenty or more years of service behind him, deserves a picture and/or a long story relating past accomplishments, length of service, plans for the future, etc. This should not be exclusively for persons of professional rank though, for it must be remembered that janitors, gardeners and maintenance people are equally important in maintaining the high standards of the library.

Personality sketches are of great interest to most people also, particularly to co-workers who enjoy knowing about those with whom they associate daily. These sketches

are also good for acquainting people with others who have similar interests. A personality sketch should include information of the person's hobbies, spare time activities, offices he holds, previous work experiences, his new car or home, famous relatives, his birthplace and the school from which he graduated.

It is interesting to include occasionally a page devoted to interesting places staff members visited on their vacation. But to make the column readable and interesting, paragraphs might be divided into branches and departments and each placed in alphabetical order.

Layout and Appearance

A pleasing layout must be planned in advance if the magazine is to succeed with a minimum of difficulty, for a publication is usually judged as critically by its make-up as by its content. The layout should be planned to attract attention, interest the reader and please the eye. A good layout makes the publication easier to read, and the easiest way to make a good layout is to use a "dummy" sheet in planning it out ahead of time.

Using a piece of paper proportionately smaller or the same size as the publication, rule off columns and margins and draw stories on the dummy as they will be placed when set up in type. Thus, an idea is obtained as to what it will look like in the final analysis.

Typographical devices may also be used to attract attention and build reader interest. If headlines are catchy and interesting, the reader will invariably continue with the story beneath. And, budget permitting, it is acceptable to use thumbnail cartoons and hand-lettered heads above regularly appearing columns. Names of persons, branches or departments can be made to stand out by putting them in capital and small capital letters or in italics. The use of all capital letters is generally frowned upon because of their unreadable appearance.

Oakland Public Library's *Oak Leaves* is mimeographed on colored paper to attract the eye. This interesting device is also employed by the Pasadena Public Library's *Grapevine* and several older issues of the Santa Barbara Public Library's *Newsletter*.

When listing names, divide them into departments or branches so the reader can easily locate those he knows and is interested in. Few people will look through columns of names and printed material to see where every stranger goes or sees or what he does.

In mimeographed magazines it is economically possible to use drawings above columns to illustrate their theme or purpose. Such practice is artistically sound and journalistically wise, for human nature is naturally drawn to pictures. An interesting or entertaining picture lures its captive reader into the black mass of printer's ink which normally no one will bother with.

And Beware!

There are many things of which to be wary when editing a library publication—too many to mention here. But probably the most frequent violation is over-literary language. It must be remembered, especially if the magazine is being edited by a professional person, that the people who read it will range in age from 16-year-old messenger clerks to 65-year-old librarians and the accent on hyper-literary style is not appreciated by the majority. The library publication is not a display of literary genius, but a messenger of good will, entertainment and news. If the magazine is handled properly, it should serve its readers and the library which supports it, well.

GOOD IDEAS—The *St. Paul* (Minn.) *Public Library* a few summers ago issued a "Vacation Fun Directory" listing places for children to go and things to do in St. Paul. Sub-headings included the following: "Let's Explore the Parks," "Places Famous in Minnesota History," "St. Paul Landmarks Worth Knowing," "Picnic Plans," "Campfire Fun," and "Sports and Hobbies." Related books were tied in with each section. . . . The *Worcester* (Mass.) *Public Library* used a display captioned "A Weekend Distance from Worcester" to call attention to books in the library's large travel collection. Large-size photographs showed vacation spots in the area that could be reached on a weekend. Tied in were books about these areas.

Public Library Cooperation And The Joint Exercise of Power Law

BY PETER T. CONMY

IN RECENT years there has been much discussion of larger units of library service. It has been felt by many that if library jurisdictions could pool their resources and combine their efforts a more efficient operation would result. Consolidation of political jurisdictions is not accomplished easily. Local pride frequently is the principal factor intervening between mediocrity and greater efficiency. One way by which California libraries may co-operate without losing their own autonomy is by resorting to the provisions of the Joint Exercise of Powers Law.

This law was enacted originally by the legislature in 1921 and was the first general legislation on the subject in California.¹ Prior to this there had been some special provisions in the laws that permitted political jurisdictions to exercise powers jointly. Among these were the several library laws, County Library Law, Municipal Libraries Act, and District Library Law, which enabled the respective library systems to serve one another or other areas by contract. Prior to 1921 unless specifically authorized (as in the library laws) it was not regarded as legally possible for political bodies to act jointly.²

JOINT EXERCISE OF POWERS ACT, 1921.

The principal Provisions of the Joint Exercise of Powers Act of 1921 were the following.

(1) That two or more public agencies, by agreement, authorized by their legislative bodies, might exercise jointly any powers common to them.

(2) That public agency, in the contemplation of the act, meant any department or agency of the state, a county of the

state, or any other subdivision of the state such as a city or district.

(3) That the purpose of the agreement or power to be exercised shall be stated in the written contract.

(4) That the agreement may be for a specified term, or indefinitely until rescinded.

(5) That in the event of a termination of the agreement, all property and funds shall be distributed among the contracting parties pro rated on the basis of their respective contributions to the joint enterprise.

In 1941 the term public agency was expanded to include the "Federal Government or any department or agency thereof," and in 1949 was broadened further by permitting joint exercise of powers with agencies of another state.³ In 1949, the Joint Exercise of Powers Act which since 1921 had been part of the *General Laws of California*, was repealed as such, and re-enacted as part of the *Government Code*.⁴ At that time new sections providing that one of the contracting parties might administer the project on behalf of the others or the contracting parties might create a new and separate agency to do so were added. It also provided for the extraterritorial continuance of privileges and immunities which the agents of a contracting party had enjoyed within the old jurisdiction, while working in the new jointly operated jurisdiction.

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE ACT

The number of cases in which the courts have been called upon to interpret the Joint Exercise of Powers Act in the thirty-three years that it has been on the statutes have been few indeed. When the increasing number of agreements are considered it is a compliment to the explicit terms in which the law has been worded. The first legal test came in 1923 when the Supreme Court of California decided the case of

ED. NOTE: Dr. Conmy, Librarian of the Oakland Public Library has given us herewith the results of his thorough study of California's Joint Exercise of Power Law. This law will be of increasing importance to all California Librarians as regionalization and various cooperative and consolidation projects are undertaken.

the City and County of San Francisco and the County of Alameda v Boyle.⁵ Pursuant to the provisions of the law the City and County of San Francisco and the County of Alameda had made a contract concerning a tubercular sanitarium. The County of Alameda was to build in Arroyo Canyon, near Livermore, a sanitarium for which construction the City and County of San Francisco would pay partial cost, and when completed would pay a pro rata of the operation. The test came when San Francisco was billed for \$5,000 architects' fees. The proper authorities passed the bill for payment but, on the advice of his counsel, the City and County Auditor refused to honor the contract and did not issue his warrant upon the Treasurer. Mandamus proceedings were instituted to compel him to do so. It was his contention that a special state law already covered the matter of tuberculosis hospitals. It appears that in 1915 counties and cities were authorized to arrange for care for patients by contract with the State Health Department. Auditor Boyle's position was that the Joint Exercise of Powers Act did not apply to situations already covered. This was based upon the old legal maxim that the mention or inclusion of the one works to the exclusion of the other. The Supreme Court did not accept this theory and held that the existence of a law which permitted agencies to arrange for tubercular patients' care through the State Health Department, did not preclude them from building and operating jointly a tubercular hospital.

Almost twenty years later the second test case came. This is the decision of the Supreme Court of California in *City of Oakland v Williams*, handed down in May 1940.⁶ The matter of pollution of the waters of San Francisco Bay by sewage from the east bay cities, Oakland, Berkeley, Piedmont, Alameda, Albany, Emeryville, and Richmond was a serious one, and the state had requested the municipalities to do something about it. Preliminary investigation by a citizen's committee indicated that an exhaustive survey was necessary. It was agreed by the several cities that this should be made by the health and engineering departments of Berkeley, and that each city would pay

its pro rata share of the costs. A contract was drawn up and signed by the several parties. The Charter of the City of Oakland, however, required the City Auditor to sign and certify all contracts, and because he believed the participation of Oakland in this one to be illegal, Auditor Harry G. Williams refused to certify it. In order to bring about compliance the city started mandamus proceedings. Mr. Williams' position was that the Joint Exercise of Powers Act could not be invoked if the city could perform the project separately. As the city of Oakland could itself make a sewage disposal survey, he held the contract to be void. He pointed out also that the Charter provided for two types of joint exercise of powers, one with respect to water supply and the other library service, and suggested that the framers of the Charter having included these two, that operated against any others. A third contention was that the Joint Exercise of Powers Act actually extended the Charter.⁷ The Supreme Court did not accept any of these arguments. Said the court:

A statute thus authorizing the joint exercise of powers separately possessed by municipalities cannot be said to enlarge upon the charter provisions of said municipalities. It grants no new powers but merely sets up a new procedure for the exercise of existing powers.

Where the charter is silent a city may exercise powers conferred upon it by general law provided such general powers are not inconsistent with those granted by the charter.

ELEMENTS OF JOINT EXERCISE OF POWER

The legal nature of joint exercise of power under California law is contractual. No contract can be made unless the parties possess capacity. In addition, to the general elements of legal capacity there are required to exercise joint powers two special factors. These are (1) the power to perform the function separately and (2) the consent of the legislative body of the jurisdiction. If either of these are missing there is no capacity to enter into the contract. If a jurisdiction has the right to operate a public library it may contract with any other jurisdiction having that

authority, provided there is legislative sanction. This may need to be specifically voted or it may exist already in the organic law. For example when in 1952 a reciprocal agreement was made between San Leandro Public Library and Oakland Public Library, it was necessary for the City Council of San Leandro to authorize the Board of Trustees of San Leandro Public Library to enter into such a contract. It was not necessary for the City Council of Oakland to take similar action for the reason that the *Charter* itself authorizes the Board of Library Directors to enter into contracts with other libraries for library service.⁹

SPECIAL STANDARDS OF THE CONTRACT

A contract is an agreement between two or more parties based upon a valuable consideration. There are many ways of making contracts. They may be written or oral, long or short, simple or complex. They are usually valid if they comprise the essential elements of (1) capacity of the parties, (2) agreement and (3) consideration. It is conceivable, however, that a perfectly drawn contract might be completely void for purposes of the joint exercise of powers act. The Charters of incorporated cities usually provide special features for contracts to which the municipality is a party. For example the Charter of the City of Oakland requires the approval of the City Attorney as to form and legality, and the certificates of the City Auditor. If either of these are absent the contract is void and the city cannot be held. In other words when a joint exercise of powers agreement is drawn up the special requirements governing contracts by each of the parties must have been adhered to, or the contract will not be valid as to the one the requirements of which have been violated.¹⁰

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF JOINT EXERCISE OF POWER

In earlier decades the political jurisdictions were formal in their dealings with each other and cooperation between them was rare. It was of questionable legality if they could exercise any powers at all outside of their territorial boundaries. There were attempts at political co-operation but usually they were challenged and

contested. In 1852 the City of San Francisco, then of very small area, and the County of San Francisco, which then included most of present San Mateo County, attempted to build a city hall in which both the city and the county had a half interest. The contract was challenged in a legal test.¹¹ The Supreme Court of California held that as a city had the right to build a city hall, and the county had the right to erect public buildings, there was no reason why they could not own one jointly. It was determined specifically, however, that these political subdivisions might not hold as joint tenants (because there could be no survivorship) but they could as tenants in common. The Consolidation Act of 1856 which provided a city and county government for San Francisco was in principle a form of joint exercise of powers. The idea had spread in legal circles so that in 1897 there appeared an article on the subject in *Law Reports Annotated*.¹²

FROM SPECIFIC TO GENERAL PRESENT STATUS

The history of joint exercise of powers in the United States indicates an evolution based on attempt, legal challenge, particular legislation and finally general legislation. When attempts were made by neighboring units to perform a function of government jointly there was usually a challenge in the courts. Irrespective of whether this was resolved in favor of the project or against it, usually legislation which would permit it was enacted. This type of legislation generally was particular, that is it authorized joint exercise of powers in special fields such as education or public health. Later this was followed by general legislation as the California statute of 1921. This trend from the specific to the general has been followed by a further extension from the general to the universal, as in California's later enactments which permit joint exercise of powers with agencies of the Federal government and of other states.

LIBRARY POSSIBILITIES

A number of reciprocal agreements are now in effect between certain California
(Joint Exercise of Power . . . page 191)

If Not Now, When?

BY RIVA T. BRESLE

AS IF THERE weren't enough clichés about us, every once in a while the newspapers come up with that chestnut about some devoted member who after 30 years of faithful service to the library is due to retire. "What do you plan to do now?" asks Inquiring Reporter, and the plan of action, whether bursting with activity or passively *dolce far niente*, invariably concludes with the apologetic smirk, "And, of course, I'm going to catch up on my reading."

That retiring librarian has been with us fully as long as the persistent nonagenarian who attributes his longevity to the puritanical avoidance of—or the passionate pursuit of—wine, women and song, with no appreciation whatsoever of the Providence that has let him enjoy his many years. And perhaps it's not wholly his fault that he sounds a bit fatuous. *Some* people have no gardens to cultivate; even with the relatively plush pension plans of these days, travel is too often an expensive dream; and devotion to a round of Good Works, admirable though it may be, scarcely sounds exciting on paper.

But after all, what have we been doing in the meantime? No one is going to set a record by reading everything written from Solomon's day (when, from what he said, the authors were doing all right) to this; but must we wait for the span between 65 and whatever the life expectancy is these days to try to catch the ones we want—and fill the time by making lists to be dutifully checked on Retirement Day?

But what happens to us when we try to do some reading in the spare hours between acquainting others with the books they're going to read right now? There was that fictional librarian, held up as a horrible example recently, a dull sort of a highbrow who spent her time reading Proust on the Staten Island ferry. Frankly, does anyone know exactly what is the interesting thing to do on the Staten Island ferry? Knit Argyle socks, whether or no there is someone to wear them? Go into a

song-and-dance as the movies depict, brighten the lives of the hapless fellow passengers? If a person's going to read, she's going to read, and why make her lean out the window trying to decipher that tablet that says "Give me your tired, your poor . . ." It's too far away to be seen clearly anyway. Granted that this character was dull, uninteresting, and intellectually snobbish—so she would be whether she read *USA Confidential*, *The Sex Life of the Unmarried Adult*, or *Forty Ways to Improve Your Figure*, and more power to her for catching up on Proust when she had the time.

The *when she had the time* is always the rub, of course, for somehow we always seem put upon. In the old days, it was too much clerical work; now, every time we turn around, we're counting arm movements for some survey. Then there are those community contacts, and the book reviews we're asked to make, and the things we have to talk about with patrons—but there's still the streetcar and the book for the bedside and one for the solitary snack. Psychologists tell us we condition ourselves to study habits by getting down to the same subject at the same time and place every day. What fun it is, then, for our tidy little minds to adjust themselves to Marquand at mealtime and Boswell in the bedroom.

For, let's face it—in spite of television, canasta, bowling, and personality development, reading still ranks as a pleasure for most of us. But can we admit it? Comes the day a Civil Service examining board throws out the question "What are your hobbies?" We cudgel our memories to recall how we used to take piano lessons or long walks rather than say right out, "My hobby is reading." How we envy our colleague who spends his spare moments finding out oddities about Our National Pastime that even the Cooperstown Hall of Fame doesn't know, the one who's always paged in his own library when some patron demands a batting average. "I

guess," says he sheepishly, "my hobby is baseball." Baseball? Even his ten-year-old son won't ask him to pitch for his team on the vacant lot. Like the rest of us, after all, he's only reading about something he

Perhaps it isn't the fault of examining boards, but if they don't know it already, they had better find out what they're doing to us. Every once in a while they do pop out with a reading query, the one that turns out to be "What are some of the books that you've found interesting in the past six months?" Now, that's a fair question, but unfortunately it usually hits the applicant in just the opposite way from the one the tax assessor asks about how much money he has in his pocketbook. The latter hits him just after he has cashed his paycheck and before he pays his bills so that he presents such a picture of affluence as to convince the tax office that the old rag rugs he possesses actually are antique Persian carpets. In the reading class, it's paucity that affects one. Such a question is sure to rob you of the memory of every literary experience except the book you read last night to your nephew, and come, come, you can't quite say, "Well, I had a thoroughly enjoyable experience reading Peter Rabbit."

Well, why not. What if it's one of the things you're secretly ashamed of missing—and classic though it is, it postdates the childhood of many of our contemporaries. Can't we take it as it comes, instead of waiting till the age of senility because it is number 30 on the list of things I am waiting to enjoy?

For perversely one of the joys of catching-up is the never quite catching, the leaping from delight to delight as each book that we've wanted to read leads us to something we never expected to enjoy, the nearest thing, as we can see it, to the quest of the Holy Grail. As we remember, once Gawain or Percival set out, full of holy purpose, there was always something—a damsel in distress or a surly ogre guarding a bridge—so to divert him that he found himself mixed up in three or four other adventures. It would even take a couple of other knights setting out from Camelot to rescue him, and you can guess what would happen to them. All terribly

exciting, of course, and excellent practice in knighthood, and meanwhile there was still that unattainable Grail to remind one that half the fun in living is in never reaching the end.

So all innocently, Peter Rabbit leads us to read more about Beatrix Potter watching the animals of rock and wood amid the mountains and mists and rushing waters of the Lake Country; and perhaps from there we watch the Silent Traveller transforming the whole into an Oriental landscape; or before we know it, we see again the name of Grasmere and Dove Cottage and are turning back to Wordsworth to see how he remembered that magical landscape "apparelled in celestial light."

One other thing—after all the fun we have reading only because we want to, suddenly the whole world seems to teem with references that apply only to *us*, and our newfound pleasure takes its place in a whole pattern of knowledge. The most useless thing we ourselves ever learned was the Czechoslovakian word for *ghost*; and lo and behold! the very day after it came into our ken came the one and only heaven-sent opportunity to work it into a conversation. And so it goes. This year, it seems the reader is due to sit in a corner trying to think of a way to interrupt a discussion of Freudian psychology with "Yes, that's just what I was reading in Fenimore Cooper the other day." Next year, sure as fate, the publishers will be discovering the *Leatherstocking Tales*, and he'll be the life of the party at every literary gathering.

And maybe in time we can readjust the clichés. Like Sir Christopher Wren, who undoubtedly lived to his nineties because he had so many cathedrals to finish, perhaps some day an antique librarian, interviewed about his great age, will be saying, "Tush, young man, a century just slipped by while I was busy catching up on my reading."

The library tyro could not determine whether the reformers were "raiding the library to find some reading matter" or "reading the library to find some raiding matter."

—University of Washington
"Library Information"

PUBLIC RELATIONS— Weapon Against Indifference

BY AMY L. BOYNTON

PUBLIC APATHY and indifference face every librarian attempting to broaden and increase library service. Our chief weapon is a strong state-wide public relations program. To properly use it, however, we must first understand this potent weapon.

Public relations live on a two way street. Too often a public relations program is confused with publicity. Public relations implies a mutual understanding between groups which, in the case of libraries, would mean that librarians have a responsibility to make their facilities, their policies, their aspirations, and their needs known to the people served. On the other hand they have a responsibility to endeavor to learn the needs, the interests, and the capabilities of the people of the area and to adjust their procedures in accordance with these.

Unlike business which advertises to influence people, libraries largely depend on materials and services to make their own appeal, thus they reach the people who come within their sphere of influence, the library building, but too often fail to reach those outside this circle.

Today there are many aids for promotion and for publicizing the library which, if used, will bring more people into the building. But this is not enough.

The job of the California Library Association Public Relations Committee should be to build up in public opinion the awareness of the importance of library services to all people.

To do this we should work with many other California Library Association com-

mittees so that people may know what standards we have set up for ourselves, and whether we are making any progress toward achieving those standards or not. Citizens should know why we are interested in legislation to further our abilities to give complete service. The public should know that "intellectual freedom" is not just a high sounding phrase, an ideal, but that many libraries have established policies for book buying so that they can more nearly answer all the needs of the inquiring mind. There should be more widespread awareness of the educational processes represented on a library staff, building up confidence in the librarian's ability to be of service as well as presenting the profession as a desirable field for the young person choosing his life work.

Information about development and extent of new services in the audio-visual field, if carried over into the public consciousness might build up a demand for and support of such programs in areas where such services have not yet been established. A better understanding of library problems created by rapidly growing population is desirable.

In order to know what people are wanting from libraries we can learn much by full cooperation with organizations which have established library promotion as a part of their public service programs. Many service clubs and lodges have such a plan and at present the General Federation of Women's Clubs has a two year program promoting a "Know-your-library" month.

A public relations committee made up of amateurs in the field is a definite handicap in accomplishing such things as we have been talking about. The ideal way would be to hire a public relations expert who would give state-wide service and

ED. NOTE: Amy Boynton, Librarian of the Lodi Public Library is chairman of this year's CLA Public Relations Committee which is developing an extensive program to help create public awareness of library problems in the state. Miss Boynton is particularly interested in ideas for cooperative public relations projects. Let her hear from you . . . Now!

(Public Relations . . . page 193)

Get the Facts!

BY FERNANDO PEÑALOSA

IN THE NEAR future a survey will probably be made under the auspices of the State Legislature of libraries in California. Librarians of the state are realizing that their objectives, resources and practices will soon be studied as never before. Before this day arrives, it may be well for librarians to subject themselves and their individual institutions to a self-evaluative process. Such self-evaluation could serve at least three purposes. First, the librarian would understand more deeply his own organizational arrangements, policies and procedures and therefore would be in a better position to answer intelligently questions put to him by the survey. Secondly, by the process of self-survey the librarian would accumulate data of a factual nature which could be of direct use. The third and possibly most important purpose that could be served would be that through a better self-understanding, the library may discover that it may wish to make certain administrative adjustments for more efficient operation and for better service to the public.

In the hope that some librarians may wish to make such a self-survey, a set of techniques or of questions to be asked is presented in the following paragraphs. These techniques are designed primarily for the small or medium-sized library, either municipal or county, but they may perhaps be helpful to other libraries as well.

General Organization

What your library is at the present time, is related to and is a product of, the historical processes through which the library has passed. A survey of the library should thus contain a brief historical account of the library's development, as well as a statement of its plans for the future. Then, the objectives of the library must be stated completely and succinctly, and their relation to the nature of the community made precise. Such a statement should be secured not only from the librarian, but

from the other members of the staff as well.

Then several questions must be answered. Who has determined the objectives of the library? Are the objectives justified? Can other public or private agencies in the community carry out some of these objectives better than the library? Should other objectives be added? How are the policies determined that are supposed to carry out the objectives? What is the extent of staff participation in the formulation of library policy?

In the light of the objectives of the library the various areas of activity must be surveyed, as for example the legal basis for the library. This must be precisely described, and the relationship of the library to the governmental jurisdiction stated. The number of trustees and their functions should be given, if there is a library board. What is the median age and what are the occupations of the library board members? Are they men of experience, yet not senile, and representative of the various social groups in the community?

After considering the place of the library in the governmental structure of the county or municipality, other external relationships would have to be considered, such as the library's relationships with the county library (or with urban libraries), the state library, the school libraries, nearby college and university libraries, and nearby large and metropolitan public libraries.

As regards the internal organization of the library, an organizational chart of the staff should be easy to compile, and would lead into a discussion of the general activities of the library, its services, and their relations to the organization of the staff. What are the interrelationships of the various departments and of the individual members of the staff? A description and an evaluation of the external and internal relationships and organizational patterns of the library should provide a fair overall picture of the library as an institution.

Book Collection

The purpose of a survey of the book collection would be to answer this question: Do the resources of the book collection enable the staff of the library to carry out the library's objectives?

One would collect a few statistics; namely, the number of books in the collection, classified as to adult, juvenile, fiction or non-fiction, and present a summary of the statistical growth of the collection over a period of years, for example, ten. The holdings of the library should be checked against standard lists to determine deficiencies in the collection. Then ask the question: do we need the titles not held? The following lists are suggested for testing certain characteristics:

The starred items in the *Standard Catalog for Public Libraries*, excluding the supplements, for older basic and standard materials.

The 554 basic titles in Louis Shores' *Basic Reference Sources*, for the reference collection.

A sample list in the fields of science and technology, compiled from some source such as R. R. Hawkins' *Scientific, Medical and Technical Books Published in the United States*.

A bibliography in the field of handicrafts, to test the "practical" part of the book collection.

Starred items in the *Children's Catalog*, together with a list compiled from the latest volume of the *Horn Book*.

A bibliography covering some subject of special interest to the local community.

The list of periodicals indexed in the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* or in the *Abridged Readers' Guide*.

Other good checklists of books, periodicals and audio-visual materials will occur to the experienced librarian.

Besides checking the holdings of the library against the above lists, it would be wise to make a check over a period of time, for example two weeks to a month, to record titles not held by the library but which were requested by patrons. The list could be classified by subject field, date of publication, place of publication, and possibly by reading level, to determine whether there were any loopholes in the library's

book selection policy in respect to the listed characteristics which should be filled in order to facilitate the stated objectives of the library. A list of unanswered reference questions compiled over the same length of time might be very useful in determining certain gaps in the reference collection or even in the circulating collection.

In reference to negative book selection, an examination of, for example, every twenty-fifth book on the shelves to look at the last stamped date on the book card or date-due slip, would determine whether or not any large-scale weeding or storage of part of the collection was advisable.

While the above procedures serve the purpose of evaluating the present state of the collection, only an examination of the book selection methods can give any clue as to how the collection will develop in the future. A description must be made of who does the selection, how the selection is done, what aids are used, and when the selection is done. The policies involved in the maintenance of the rental collection, if there is one, should come under special scrutiny at this point.

Finance

Nevertheless, regardless of how excellent the book selection policies of the library may be, and the methods exercised in carrying out these policies, unless the library has the means to execute the policies, the book collection may remain of poor quality. The problem of the book collection is intimately related to the problem of finance.

The sources and amount of income of the library should be described, and comparisons made with other libraries having similar objectives and which are approximately the same size. Preferably comparisons should be made with nearby communities of similar character. It should be stated whether income is earmarked or appropriated, and what the legal limitations on income are, if any. This last point is particularly important in any comparisons with library income in other communities. Of only limited value would be the additional comparison on a per capita basis with libraries attempting to do the same thing. The ability of your community to

support library service as compared with other nearby communities would have to be taken into consideration, for talk of a higher income for the library would be foolish unless the community were able to pay for it. Such factors as total taxable property value of the communities or the median personal income would be helpful for purposes of comparison.

In any comparison with the libraries of other communities, local variations of certain costs, for example salaries, must be considered. Is the cost of living higher in another community, for example, so that the other library must pay higher salaries, and thus have a proportionally larger budget?

One would give figures of the total municipal or county budget, the library budget, and the total budgets of one or two other local agencies, for example, the schools or parks departments. Then one could make proportional index numbers for each year since 1939, which might be the base year. Such a procedure would throw light on the question of whether the library's appropriation has risen as much in proportion as that of other governmental agencies, and the county or city government as a whole, over a period of years.

Likewise, it might prove useful to compile index numbers for the principal items of the library budget over a period of years, such as salaries, books, binding, periodicals and other expenses.

One should next consider how the budget request is prepared. Who determines the budget request, the librarian alone, or in consultation with the staff? How are the amounts determined, how are the allocations made to the different parts of the budget? Are all amounts formally justified?

A description of budgetary procedures should be followed by a description of accounting and purchasing procedures, although such a description might be quite summary. Certain figures might bear examination, as for example, discounts on the purchase of books and periodicals. Are bids sought? Could the library obtain a lower discount without detriment to the service? Are ordering procedures efficient?

Could any economies be effected in purchases or in other ways? Is the library getting the most for its money?

Personnel

It is axiomatic, however, that regardless of the amount a library has to spend, it cannot provide good library service unless it has adequate and efficient personnel. It will be appropriate to compile a description of staff efficiency and morale. This perhaps could best be obtained by means of a frank personal interview with each member of the staff. The following information would be collected.

What is the number and classification of the staff, as to professional and non-professional, full-time and part-time?

What education and experience have the members of the staff had? In each individual case are these factors directly related to duties performed?

What is the morale of each staff member? Has she any suggestions to offer regarding improvement of the service and possible changes in policy?

What is the rate of staff turnover?

What is the age and length of service of each staff member? Are these factors commensurate with the obligations of each? What provisions are made for retirement? What about sick leave, paid vacations and leaves of absence? To what extent are these granted to employees?

What is the place of birth of each staff member? Are enough outsiders added periodically to give the library fresh points of view, and on the other hand, do the staff members know their community well? What community contacts do they have, and in what community activities do they participate? What about their other outside activities, such as those of a professional nature: participation in library associations and the reading of professional or other literature?

What are the hours of service of each staff member? Do these schedules provide for a professional assistant to be on duty at all times the library is open to the public, and a children's specialist to be on duty when there are children visiting the library?

(Get the Facts . . . page 194)

WE WERE THE BUDGETEERS

BY KATHERINE LAICH

AS MODERN developments in business and public administration have come more and more to be applied to library operations, our professional publications and conferences have reflected an increasing interest in such aspects of scientific management as work analysis and simplification, work measurement, standardization of procedures, and new approaches to enlightened personnel administration. The rise of performance budgeting during the past four or five years is now leading librarians to explore its possibilities as a tool of work program planning and as an effective means of presentation of their libraries' needs to budget bureaus and appropriating bodies.

Local evidences of these interests have appeared as performance budget programs now in effect in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Long Beach have gradually become known. At the CLA Conference in Long Beach last October, a series of discussions sponsored by the Public Library Executives Association of Southern California was concerned with the assembling and utilization of statistical data. Much of this discussion bore a direct relation to the preparation and administration of the library budget, and many questions were asked regarding performance budget procedures now in operation in California libraries. Out of the discussions as a whole came a recommendation to the Workshops Sub-Committee of the Library Development Committee that workshops should be set up to study the problem of "how to assemble, understand, utilize, and prepare statistical data for more effective library management in its relation to local government officials."

Alert to this and other expressions of interest in better budget-making, Miss Harriet E. Howe, Acting Director, U.S.C. School of Library Science, presented to the Public Library Executives Association of Southern California at its meeting of November 23, 1954, a proposal for a workshop on library budgeting, to be sponsored

by the School of Library Science, and taught by faculty members from the U.S.C. School of Public Administration. Considerable interest was shown and various possible schedules were immediately discussed and voted on.

Out of the information gathered at this meeting by Miss Howe, a plan was developed for a five-day (ten session) workshop during the week of January 17-21, 1955, to be held in the Board Room of the Los Angeles Public Library. An advance bulletin on the workshop stated that the group would be limited to twenty participants, to be accepted in order of application, and five visitors who might attend but could not take part in the discussions. A fee of \$35 was set for participants, and \$10 for visitors. Instructors chosen for the course were Dr. Frank P. Sherwood, Associate Professor of Public Administration, and Mr. David E. Shirley, Lecturer on Financial Administration, with Miss Howe acting as coordinator. A total of seventeen librarians registered, fifteen as participants, and two as visitors. Since the registration was not sufficient to meet the full cost of the workshop, the Public Library Executives Association of Southern California underwrote a small part of the expenses.

At a preliminary conference on January 7, a representative sample of the librarians registered met with Miss Howe, Dr. Sherwood, and Mr. Shirley to anticipate some of the problems which might arise out of the fact that the budgeting background and experience of the participants would be vastly dissimilar and that the libraries from which they would come differed greatly in complexity of operation and size of budget.

An important question raised at this pre-conference concerned how much stress would be placed on performance budgeting, as opposed to general principles and procedures of library budget making. Dr. Sherwood explained that his and Mr. Shirley's definition of performance budgeting

could probably be regarded as somewhat broader than that sometimes used. He further stated that the heart of budgeting was the development of facts to form a sound basis for intelligent decision in the selection of alternatives, and stressed that the course would be a skill program, proceeding from a discussion of budgeting theory to a demonstration of how library managers could adapt modern thinking on budget-making to their specific needs.

This question had been inspired by a short bibliography sent out in advance, which dealt almost entirely with performance budgeting. As Dr. Sherwood later explained, the suggested bibliography was fairly advanced rather than general or basic, and was intended to furnish librarians unfamiliar with performance budgets an opportunity to acquire some background on the subject. Appended to this article is an adaptation of the bibliography, with brief explanatory annotations.

The course followed a general schedule of morning lectures (frequently interspersed with sometimes fervid discussion) and an afternoon continuation of lecture and discussion followed by a daily feature labeled "As Others See Us." The latter was a lively give-and-take session between a city or county budget officer or analyst and the chief librarian in his jurisdiction. Dr. Sherwood and Mr. Shirley appeared together for only the first and last sessions, dividing the other periods between them.

On the first day of the course, Dr. Sherwood passed out p-slips to elicit problems on budgeting which most troubled the participants and which they would like to have discussed. These he and Mr. Shirley classified and analyzed, then outlined the specific subjects which they hoped to cover during the course; and, perhaps just as important, the aspects of library management which could *not* be covered in a budget course. Throughout the course, agenda and schedule were kept flexible in order to accommodate unanticipated questions growing out of the discussion.

Covered during the week were these subjects: a general exploration of budgeting; special features of performance budget preparation; the development of activity outlines and work measures for budget

purposes; library revenues in relation to budgeting; the preparation of object estimates; capital program planning, including capital outlay plans, bond issues, lease-purchase plans, and reserve fund financing; revenue estimates; and the budgetary process as applied to libraries, including presentation, review, adoption, and execution.

Not covered in the course were any aspects of personnel administration (e.g., classification and salary administration); general management problems (e.g., inventory); public relations (e.g., dealing with community groups pressing for new services); or policy and value problems (e.g., service extension or reciprocal service).

Since performance budgeting in one form or another is rapidly coming into use in the United States, considerable attention was paid to reviewing its history, the forms it has taken, particularly in Southern California, and its particular attributes as a dual control device, providing control both at the traditional legislative level and at the internal management level. Hurlled into sudden and national prominence in 1949 by the Hoover Commission Report, performance budgeting, with its emphasis on the services, activities, and projects to be accomplished, has been seized upon as an answer to the inadequacy of the budget based solely on objects of expenditure, a form of budgeting which sometimes serves more to conceal facts than to reveal them.

It should be noted at this point that the workshop throughout was marked by complete and uninhibited freedom of expression. Frank criticisms of an overquantitative approach to measurement of library service and of over-reliance on work units of doubtful validity were fully and freely voiced. That they were in no way resented by the instructors is a tribute to their resilience, objectivity, and breadth of understanding.

As the workshop proceeded, the organization for budgetary procedure and control now in effect in each governmental jurisdiction represented was briefly examined and discussed, and the last day of the workshop was devoted to a study of indi-

vidual budget documents and forms brought in by the participants. This direct relating of theory to practice was a valuable approach, made possible by the smallness of the group.

Another valuable feature of the week's program was the afternoon exchange, "As Others See Us," which afforded participants an opportunity to hear at first hand the reactions of budget officers and analysts to libraries, librarians, library service, and library budgets, and to question them directly on some of the more controversial and disquieting aspects of performance budgeting.

On Monday afternoon, John Wentz, City Administrative Officer of Beverly Hills, presented his chief problem as one of fitting the library into the total city plan. He urged us out of the librarian's traditional over-conservatism, and pointed out the values of understanding the philosophy of budgeting.

In the unavoidable absence of his Director of Finance, Edwin Castagna, City Librarian of Long Beach, on Tuesday described his first-hand and not unpleasant experiences with performance budgeting. Of particular interest was his account of the Long Beach activity breakdown and the work units used.

Wednesday's budget expert was George A. Terhune, Chief Administrative Analyst in the office of the City Administrative Officer of Los Angeles, where performance budgeting has been in effect since 1952. Mr. Terhune detailed the man-hour approach of accounting for employee utilization.

Los Angeles County on Thursday was represented by Arthur Atkinson, analyst in the office of the Chief Administrative Officer, and William Geller, Assistant Librarian of the County Library. Mr. Atkinson described the budget process, which now requires over six months in Los Angeles County, and Mr. Geller answered eager questions on work measurements used in their budget preparation.

The workshop participants did not attempt a formal evaluation of the results of their week's work, and, in the absence of any consensus of the group as a whole, it would be brash to attempt such an

evaluation now. It is probable that the seventeen participants received seventeen distinctly separate impacts, depending upon the state of budgeting procedure reached in their respective libraries.

As the instructors pointed out, performance budgeting is here, probably to stay for some time to come, and is gradually being installed in more and more jurisdictions. It is important for library administrators to learn how to talk its language, how to use it to best advantage, and how to work with the analysts assigned to consider library budgets. For seventeen Southern California librarians, this workshop was a long step in that direction.

WORKSHOP REFERENCES ON PERFORMANCE BUDGETING

- 1) _____, *Bibliography on Performance Budgeting*. Chicago: Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1954. (Publication 11-5) (Price 25 cents), unpagcd.
62-item list covering general books and articles on budget theory and practice, basic concepts of performance budgeting, and development of program measurements and reporting.
- 2) Lowe, Frank A., Cope, Orin K., and Cunningham, Joseph, *Performance Budgeting and Unit Cost Accounting for Governmental Units*. Chicago: Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1954. (Publication 11-2) (Price \$1), pp. 20.
Particularly useful for the paper by Mr. Cope on operation analysis, illustrated by a practical application to a recreation center.
- 3) Terhune, George, *An Administrative Case Study of Performance Budgeting in the City of Los Angeles*. Chicago: Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1954. (Publication 11-1) (Price \$1.25), pp. 32.
A comprehensive description of the installation and operation of performance budgeting in Los Angeles, where the man-hour approach is utilized and standard forms for the preparation of work programs and for performance reporting are required of all city departments.
- 4) _____, *Performance Budgeting for Libraries*. Chicago: Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1954. (Publication 11-4) (Price \$1), pp. 12.
Sub-title: "The analysis and measurement of budgetary requirements for the operation of library service." An account of the application of performance budgeting to the Milwaukee Public Library in 1954.

(Budgeting . . . page 196)

Book-Hunting in Darkest Vienna

BY HENRY MILLER MADDEN

ALTHOUGH ONE does not need a command of Swahili, a pith helmet, and a Mannlicher equipped with telescopic sights to go book-hunting in Vienna, a knowledge of the ways of the natives, persistence, and ability to follow a spoor are essential to those who wish to bear home some trophies. In addition to these general attributes, certain specific pieces of equipment are recommendable: a flashlight, a pocket container of soap, and an extra handkerchief (for drying the hands). Those subject to vertigo, or extremely corpulent, are advised not to climb ladders, even though the most elusive quarry may be lurking on the top shelf.

Unlike the average American second-hand bookshop, the Austrian antiquariate does not arrange its books in classified order on shelves open to the public; it makes a catalogue card for each book, gives the book a serial number, and shelves the book in a low-rent storage room. Frequently an additional card is made for the subject of the book, but the only dependable record is the original card, entered under author. It is, therefore, rather pointless to ask, "Have you any books on bureaucracy in Austria?"

The best general approach is to enter the shop, bow politely, and inquire, "Have you a set of Fuchs' *Sittengeschichte*?" This at once establishes several points: (1) You are a foreigner, because all Austrians know that the Austrian government recently forbade the sale of this work; (2) you know books; (3) you have expensive tastes, and (4) you apparently have the means to gratify them. This raises you in the esteem of the bookseller, who will favor you with a few remarks uncomplimentary to the censorship. The spirit of bonhomie having been established, you may then unveil your academic titles by presenting your card, which further impresses the dealer. Then ask for the book you are interested in.

If the bookseller unearths the book you are seeking, the question of price arises.

The price is never entered in the book, but it usually appears on the catalogue card. This, however, does not simplify the matter, because this price may be in pre-1918 kronen, pre-1938 schillings, pre-1945 reichsmarks, post-1945 schillings, Swiss francs, or U.S. dollars.

After you have bought several books from one dealer, you may hint that you would like to see some of his shelves. Of course, you will never get into the real store-room, but he usually has a few shelves in a room behind the counter, where the books are somewhat systematically arranged. It is at this point that the flashlight, the soap, and the handkerchief show their usefulness. I do not imply that they are not also useful in American bookshops.

Following your third visit, you may broach to the bookseller your desire to see his card catalogue. By this time you have gained his confidence and endeared yourself to his till, so your request will probably be granted. By going through the subject cards in the fields of interest to you, you will often turn up titles which even the studies leading to the degrees which adorn your calling card have not told you about. Of course, there is always the possibility that the dealer has his entries on the backs of old envelopes and on flyleaves torn from books to be pulped, written in a hand exceeding Horace Greeley's in illegibility; in this case, after making a show of poking into this kitchen midden, you may conveniently recall an appointment.

During a stay of nine months in Vienna, the writer obtained some knowledge of the ways of the natives, and he was persistent. His ability to follow a spoor grew until it would have commanded the admiration of Edgar Rice Burroughs. The hunting was good, and the trophies of the chase now adorn his walls in Fresno, reminding him of an adventurous safari in Austria. Weidmannsheil!

ACTION AHEAD:

From the Executive Board Meeting To the 1955 CLA Conference

BY CARMA R. ZIMMERMAN
CLA President, 1955

REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

YOUR EXECUTIVE Board and team of chairmen who have picked up our Association's leadership responsibilities for year 1955 met at the State Library in Sacramento January 27-28. With enthusiasm, concentration and persistence, the Board worked its way through a 4-page agenda, adjourning at 8 p.m. on the second day. All members and nearly all chairmen attended. (I had met with southern California chairmen and several other officers in Los Angeles on January 14, and we did not expect that these chairmen would make the long trip to Sacramento.)

Here are some of the things the Board did. 1955 committee chairmen and members were confirmed, and added to the list in the January *California Librarian* are: Karl Burg, Riverside Public Library, to the California Librarian Advertising Committee; Mrs. Margaret Tredway, Stanislaus County Library, and Edward Caswell Perry, Burbank Public Library, to the Public Relations Committee; Margaret Roche, Napa State Hospital Library, to the Hospitals and Institutions Library Committee. Mary Catherine Baker, who has transferred to the 14th Naval District Central Library, Honolulu, resigned from the latter committee.

The Library Week Committee reported on their work through which everyone in California has now been told that "Your Library Has Something for YOU."

The Legislative Committee's works is being reported to you through the *Legislative Link*. They are working with Intellectual Freedom, State Documents, and other committees in an effort to keep every member informed about library legislation both state and national. The California Teachers Association is supporting library

legislation, both CLA's and that of the School Library Association. The report of the Assembly Education Subcommittee on Library Problems has been completed and should be published by the Legislature by the time you read this.

The Documents Committee is preparing a manual for acquiring, processing and using state documents, at the request of the State Department of Finance, for the improvement of the functioning of the state's Library Distribution Act.

District meeting programs will be reaching all of us throughout the spring. Lively discussion about intellectual freedom subjects caused Harry Rowe, president of Golden Gate District, to decide to have a workshop on intellectual freedom as the subject of the District meeting in Vallejo, April 30.

The Audio-Visual Committee plans to see that CLA institutional members receive the *CLA Audio-Visualist*. Other occasional CLA publications may also go to institutional members, according to plans. The A-V. Committee is considering trying to find ways and means of producing a film of California libraries to take its place with such films as *Impressionable Years*.

CLA's long-range planning group, the Library Development Committee, was asked to make several studies, among them 1) the vehicles of communication in CLA including the frequency of issue and costs of the *California Librarian* and committee and section publications; 2) the position, duties and salary of CLA Executive Secretary; 3) possible future purchase of real estate of CLA Executive Office; 4) restudy and revision of the cost standards portion of the California Public Library Standards as provided in the Standards adopted in 1953.

"Breaking In the New Constitution" is the heading of an outline on which the Constitutional Revision Committee is asking officers and chairmen to describe changes or clarifications needed. Even more important just now, this Committee is querying all recent past officers on procedural details for the procedural manual called for in the new Constitution. When completed, the manual should contribute much to CLA's organizational efficiency.

Hospitals and Institution Libraries Committee is undertaking, among several projects, a survey of the positions and salaries of librarians in this field, particularly state hospitals and institutions in California.

The Library Buildings Committee is planning a full-scale institute on library buildings, to include those for public, school, and college libraries. Very tentative dates are October 22-24, 1955—but more on this from the committee later. Plans are to make the institute self-supporting through fees and to make it really worthwhile with outstanding architects and other building experts as consultants and speakers.

The Recruitment Committee has two current projects under way; 1) a brief promotional pamphlet outlining the opportunities and attractions of librarianship in California; 2) a traveling exhibit of approximately 25 large photographs to dramatize highlights of the profession in California, intended for display in libraries throughout the state. (Incidentally, the Northern Section of the School Library Association of California had over 400 student library assistants as their guests at their meeting, March 12, at the University of California School of Librarianship. That's good, face-to-face recruiting!)

Our Association is very publication-minded this year! No fewer than 18 publications were reported as being in preparation, about 8 of which may actually reach publication stage in 1955 or 1956. The one that seems nearest ready is CHOOSING THE RIGHT BOOK, a bibliography for the reluctant reader, by the Boys' and Girls' Section. Another on which the typescript has already been submitted, with editing still to be done and costs explored, is *County Library Organizing in Califor-*

nia, by Harriet Eddy, county Library organizer from 1909 to 1918 under James L. Gillis. Requests have been made to have the papers of the December 6, 1952, UC Alumni Workshop on budgeting published perhaps combined with material from the January, 1955, public library budgeting offered by USC School of Library Science.

It was very stimulating to have the Section Presidents now serving as Executive Board members under the new constitution. The Board really needs the representation they give to broad interest groups within CLA, and they in turn benefit from planning along with the officers representing geographic and overall areas. There should be a good spread of influence and understanding "up, down, and all-around" with this new combination of interests in CLA's governing body.

The Trustee Section urges every District President to seek out and suggest trustees who will convene library trustees in different parts of the state to work on an 11-point program of the Section, headed by Mrs. Norma Yocum, Alhambra Public Library trustee. The southern trustees have arranged to have Dr. Frank Sherwood who conducted the USC budget workshop in January talk on April 16 at the Occidental College meeting of Southern District, about library trustees and their responsibilities for library budgets.

Both the Trustee and Public Libraries Sections are planning to promote Know-Your-Library Month, November, 1955, as designated by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Public Libraries Section is working to forward recommendations that came out of the Section's workshop meetings last October at the Long Beach conference, particularly to have programs of special interest to non-administrative and non-supervisory public librarians.

All Sections are preparing by-laws, as called for in the constitution.

A workshop for new CLA officers is being planned for the 1955 annual conference, under the direction of Thelma Reid, president-elect.

There were lots of other housekeeping and "Association-keeping" actions taken, too many to report here.

WHAT KIND OF ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR CLA?

Now for a report on 1955 conference plans. The Board voted to hold the 1955 annual conference at San Jose, and the dates of October 26-29 have been cleared for us. The California County Librarians' Association will probably meet on October 25, and the Library Buildings Institute, as mentioned above, on October 22-24. Please set aside the last week in October for convening and communing with your fellow-and-sister-librarians at San Jose.

Plans are only beginning to be shaped, so you can have a hand in telling the Board what you'd like in the way of a conference. There can be many different kinds of conferences, all of them good, according to what we are trying to do. Here are some questions on which we beseech your expression.

Does a state library association meeting or convention have to be a series of *unrelated* meetings with only some very general slogan presumably holding them together?

Why could there not be one last or first day of necessary business meetings of the Association and its various divisions? Could we then have all or most of the other meetings centered around the practical, real topic of inter-library cooperation—cooperation of all kinds and for all types of libraries?

For college and university libraries it might be cooperation on photographic and microreproduction, bibliographic lists and union lists over and above card files, cooperative book storage centers in two or three or four places in the state plus added bibliographic services that might be performed by these centers, the relation of such centers to pending plans for library buildings and additions, preservation of materials, archives, lamination, subject specialization in collecting. These are only a few examples of areas in which college and university libraries have an inter-library concern.

For public libraries, there could be some intensive sessions on training small "task forces" of librarians to do library surveys of varying scope, so that we could have in

the state several specially trained groups that could be called on by libraries and government officials for special professional surveys to solve local problems. Public librarians could also go seriously into the methods of centralizing the processing of materials by groups of individual libraries, thus "picking up" more time and staff for improved and extended services to readers. *Cooperative* film and television use provide almost the only way in which most public libraries will ever be able fully to utilize these media to extend library service. Joint in-service training programs could be planned in enough detail that a group of neighboring libraries could take the plan and carry through a year or more of such training together.

School and public librarians working with children and young people might explore together what must be done to increase their kind and solve the problems caused by different educational requirements, salaries and working conditions in public and school libraries and the teaching profession.

Everyone would not work on everything, but existing divisions, committees, etc., having common interests might do their programming together. Underlying all would be the development of real, practical, functioning cooperation in whatever specific field is under consideration.

This is one general plan that might be followed, and one overall topic that might be used. The same general plan might be followed, with some other topic as the theme. A lot of interest was displayed in the theme that was considered in 1954, "The Library in the Political Process." After Dr. Arthur Corey's talk at the Long Beach conference, and the Association's 1955 legislative program, this may be an even more appropriate year for such a theme, if it were of sufficient appeal to all groups within CLA. Are there others?

There will need to be lots of careful advance planning. With this planning and with skill the whole CLA conference would be a workshop. It might be a memorable conference—or, it might be a flop. What do you think?

Academic Library Notes

BY GORDON MARTIN

THE STRAIN THAT continually increasing enrollment places on the libraries of California's colleges and universities is very evident in the latest reports we've had from the librarians. For instance, Yuba College at Marysville was built for 500 students. William Reed tells us that they have some 650 day and 1600 evening students. Since enrollment is estimated at 800 day students next year, expansion of the facilities are being planned. Sacramento Junior College has had enrollment increases, too, but Marie Erwin reports a somewhat more comfortable situation now that the State College Library has its own quarters elsewhere. The Junior College has become somewhat more vocational than was anticipated, and of course library use has been affected thereby.

Foundations have been laid for the new library at Pacific Union College, Angwin, but Lois Walker thinks construction will be very slow. She does not expect to be in the building for two years.

A \$250,000 fire destroyed one of the buildings of West Contra Costa College, Richmond, in February. Some \$3000 in books and equipment was destroyed, but Barbara Cope says that within 48 hours of the fire, all losses were on emergency requisition and are now being received.

With the death of Mrs. Berna Trickett in October, Golden Gate College, San Francisco, stopped publication of the *DIGEST OF CURRENT BUSINESS INFORMATION*. The publication was of help to many hundreds of businessmen in the Bay Area, according to Lois Lancette. Perhaps some other library or organization could continue publication.

Mrs. Alexandra Filippenko has replaced Ann Baxley as Librarian at Armstrong College, Berkeley.

CU Berkeley recently acquired an extensive collection of discs and tape recorded music by contemporary Norwegian and Danish composers, gift of the University's Department of Scandinavian. CU has also been made West Coast depository for some 80 reels of microfilm, the record of

the 23 important trials involving Communism. Sponsored by the Fund for the Republic as a research tool for the study of Communism in the United States, copies of the film are also being made available to LC, Chicago, Harvard, Cornell, Texas, Washington, Florida, and the NYPL.

At the University of San Francisco Library Sister Mary Paula is completing her study of the 13th century Cambodian manuscript acquired by the Library in 1950. Sister is 81.

Kenneth Brough has added Hermine Sayer, Michigan graduate, to his Technical Services Division at San Francisco State. His mention of the dinner meeting in Oakland for the He-Librarians of Northern California (HELIBS) brings back fond memories to this reporter who has had the pleasure of associating with this unusually informal group in the past.

Apologies are in order to J. Terry Bender of Stanford's Division of Special Collections for two errors made in the January Academic Library Notes. Stanford's copy of the 4th Folio of Shakespeare was, of course, printed in 1685, not 1865 as we stated. Slip of the typewriter. Bender also wants it known that the famous Newton Collection is an independent unit within the Division of Special Collections, not a part of the Felton Library. We are glad to set the record straight. Other Stanford news: Raynard Swank has completed his six week survey of processing operations at the University of Illinois. Mrs. Marion McGill, formerly acting Director of the Business Library, has been made Chief Circulation Librarian.

Monterey Peninsula College has received 31 phonograph records of Japanese classical music complete with program notes in Japanese. Elizabeth Martin is having the Army Language School at the Presidio of Monterey translate the notes and record the whole on tape for her Library.

Jackson Carty claims Fresno Junior College is the only library equipped with basketball goals. An earthquake in 1952

forced the use of the gym as a library but plans are under way to move into the old Fresno State College campus next year.

Some 2000 volumes of Californiana came to Fresno State College Library from the collection of the late Ben Walker, former editor of the *FRESNO REPUBLICAN*. The steel framework of Fresno's new library has been completed, according to Henry Madden, who says it looks like a birdcage.

Another new library building: Carl Johnson reports that Reedley College will move into its new building next year.

Santa Maria Junior College has changed its name to Allan Hancock College and opened on a new campus, completely separate from the high school. The new library will be opened in September but the librarian has not yet been selected. Anyone interested might write to Dean William Houpt for details.

Another new campus at Bakersfield. Goldie Ingles hopes to be in the new library in time for the Spring semester next year. In the meantime, the new Assistant Librarian, William K. Grainger, Berkeley '47, is helping with equipment selection.

CU's Santa Barbara Library is well pleased with the first semester operation of its Audio-Visual Center. The center has full responsibility for inventory and maintenance of all a-v equipment and has excellent facilities for projection, television and hi-fi listening. Wendell W. Simons, a Berkeley graduate, is in charge of the Center. Incidentally, the December 15th *LIBRARY JOURNAL* carried a fine article by Donald Davidson entitled "Library on the Pacific," a full description of the planning, construction and use of Santa Barbara's beautiful new library.

Norma Nyquist, Berkeley '54, has joined the Santa Monica City College library staff and W. F. Breen recently had supervision of circulation added to his a-v work.

Expansion of the Graduate Department of Library Science at Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles, has helped to enlarge the Library staff. Sister Mary Lucille, instructor in library materials and reference, is also Reference Librarian. Louise Braxton, instructor in classification and cataloging, does cataloging for the Library.

At Occidental College, Gwendolyn Schultz, formerly Reference Librarian at Colorado State Library, was made Head of Circulation.

Chapman College moved from their Los Angeles location last fall to an 18 acre campus on Glassell Avenue, Orange. The new library occupies two-thirds of the second floor in the Administrative Building. Frances Rugen, a Western Reserve graduate, recently joined the staff.

Los Angeles Pacific College is making plans to separate from the high school soon. In the meantime, Librarian Ruth Monahan is building up the book collection to meet Western College Association standards.

Southern California has had some staff changes in recent months: Joan Meggett became Music Librarian, Lloyd DeGarmo now heads Circulation, and Alie Smaalders joined the Reference staff. Mary Woodward resigned to join the University of Wyoming library staff.

The Hoose Library at USC was enriched by the gift of some 500 letters written by notables to Philosopher William T. Harris. Among other additions to the USC Library recently were several tons of theological publications from the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley. This exchange came as a result of the joint acquisition and holding policy now in effect among Bay Area seminaries and the efforts of the American Theological Library Association to gain better distribution of this valuable research material in California.

The March issue of the School Library Association *BULLETIN* contains the final revision of School Library Standards. Elizabeth Neal of Compton College and Helen Pierce of Modesto Junior College wrote the statement for junior colleges. Copies of the statements may be obtained from Eva L. Andrews, Washington High School, 10860 South Denker Ave., Los Angeles 47.

Speaking of publications, L. Herman Smith of Pasadena City College and his Assistant Librarian, George McCauley were co-authors of an article in the February, 1955, *JUNIOR COLLEGE JOURNAL* entitled, "Exhibits and Displays in the Junior College Library."

(Academic Notes . . . page 195)

First Aid for California Document Selection

BY ALLEN F. SUGDEN

THE POST-CHRISTMAS mail delivered to most California libraries included a new publication entitled, *1954 Basic List of California State Publications*. The Basic List was prepared originally for the use of selective depository libraries, but because of the interest generated on the part of many of the non-depository libraries in the state it was decided to expand the distribution to include all of the public, college and university libraries in California.

The primary purpose of the Basic List is to provide a guide list of California State Publications, the selection and use of which will insure a uniform quality of reference service in several selective depository libraries. Somewhat over half of the titles in the list are of publications which selective depositories must agree to receive in order to qualify for depository status. The remainder of the titles are of additional publications which the State Documents Committee feels should be in any library which is performing reference services with California publications. These latter are not required, although their selection and use is recommended.

The value of the Basic List for non-depository libraries is so obvious that it was overlooked at first. There are few, if any, libraries which do not make some use of the publications of the state government. How better to serve these libraries than by offering a list of publications from which they can select those items best suited to their needs? The job of selecting government publications is at best an arduous one. There are practically none of the short-cuts and aids which exist for printed materials generally, and, unfortunately, titles have a way of concealing the true contents of the publications. The State Documents Committee hopes that the non-depository libraries in the state will benefit by the use of this Basic List.

There is no known precedent for the Basic List though it might be conceded that the original planners of the California depository program had something of the idea in mind, if only indirectly. Jerome K. Wilcox, in outlining a depository plan for California State publications, visualized a broad depository program in which there would be 100 libraries up and down the length of the state which would receive all publications of the state government. The idea soon fell by the wayside, however, when the libraries surveyed voiced objections, not to the volume of materials which they might be required to receive (for few had any conception of the bulk of the output of the state government) but to much of the suggested subject material for which few of them saw any need. So it was that when the Library Distribution Program was inaugurated there was provision made for Selective Depository Library status, under which the contracting libraries could select those publications which they wanted to receive.

During the first seven years in which the Library Distribution Program was in operation a number of surveys and examinations of the depositories were conducted to determine whether or not the libraries were living up to the provisions of their depository contracts regarding the availability and storage of state documents, adequate records and qualified personnel. Because of these surveys many administrative questions were answered and certain phases of the distribution program were clarified.

By 1953 the need for a specific regulation of selection procedures became apparent to the State Department of Finance. The Department is the state's agency charged with overseeing the operations of the depository program. During that year a representative of the Depart-

ment's Management Analysis Section visited a number of depository libraries to determine the efficiency with which the libraries were carrying on their part of the program. His report indicated that many libraries still were not living up to the provisions of their contracts. The report went a step further, however, and discussed selection, pointing out that although the selection policies of the libraries were very good, generally, there were some libraries which were taking advantage of the free source of materials and limiting their selections to certain subject fields. Many libraries apparently were not aware of what was expected of them regarding the selection of materials under their contracts. The Department of Finance feels that while it is true that selection should be based on the needs of the individual library, it is equally true that the contracting libraries have an obligation to the state and to the citizens of the library community to provide, maintain and make usable a basic reference collection of documents which will tell the story of the State Government.

Taking action along these lines the Department of Finance in November 1953 requested the State Documents Committee to prepare a revision of its 1949 Basic List of California State Publications. The Department planned to use this list to evaluate the worth of the selective depository libraries as indicated in their selection programs.

The 1949 Basic List was prepared as a guide for the selective libraries in their choice of state publications. The Committee felt that one of the chief reasons the depositories were not receiving more state publications was that they were not familiar with the information to be found in individual titles and could not, therefore, make the most of the resources which were available. The List contained 79 titles which the complete depository libraries had found to be the most generally useful. The selective depositories greeted the Basic List with mixed feelings. Many made full use of the List; others only a part. Still others appear to have ignored it. There were objections to individual titles, and to certain classes of publications, but

the biggest objection seemed to stem from the fact that the selective depositories were not given a voice in the preparation of the Basic List.

In order to carry out the job assigned by the Department of Finance, the State Documents Committee Chairman appointed a Basic List Subcommittee.

Because of the objections to the original Basic List the Basic List Subcommittee did not feel that a revision should be undertaken without first consulting the selective depository libraries to determine their desires regarding the contents of the list, and their willingness to comply with and to support the policy of requiring selective libraries to receive all documents on the revised Basic List.

The 1949 Basic List was rearranged as a ballot and sent to each of the 45 selective depository libraries asking that each indicate (1) those titles on the List currently being received through depository selection; and (2) those titles which in the opinion of the library would best answer the desires of the Department of Finance to create a core list of documents reflecting the major activities of the State Government. The libraries were also asked to recommend additional titles for possible inclusion in the revised list, and to make any comments which might aid the Subcommittee in the final preparation.

The response to the questionnaire enabled the Basic List Subcommittee to prepare rapidly a revised version of the 1949 List. When compiled, however, it was obvious that some compromise was necessary. The original 79 titles had now grown to 122. The Basic List was, therefore, divided into Minimum and Recommended Lists. The Minimum List, having 73 titles, was in effect the new Basic List. It contains those titles which are considered suitable for all selective depository libraries. All other titles were placed on the Recommended List as desirable for giving adequate service on California State publications.

Once this phase of the operation was completed the revised Basic List was submitted to the depository libraries for approval. 38 libraries sent replies. Of these 38 only two disapproved of the list, as sub-

mitted, on the grounds that it was too long for their purposes. One of these libraries indicated that it might change its status to that of non-depository library.

Having secured the support and approval of the majority of the selective libraries the Basic List was submitted to the Department of Finance in Sacramento.

The Finance Department placed its approval on the revised Basic List and at the same time reiterated its position that it would use the List only to measure the selective libraries. The State Documents Committee did not agree with the Department that the List should be utilized only as a yardstick. Remembering that problems which had arisen over the failure of selective libraries to accept the recommendations of the 1949 Basic List, the Committee felt that only by making the List a definite and mandatory part of the depository program could the List have any real effectiveness. Having once before suggested this action the Committee again petitioned the Finance Department to reconsider its position.

In a letter submitted to all depository libraries, dated November 1, 1954, the Department of Finance accepted the recommendations of the Committee. The letter gave the selective depositories one year to adjust their selections to the Basic List, after which the Department would take steps to have the Basic List made a contract requirement.

To provide impetus to the program changes brought on by the Basic List a new *Selective Depository Library Check List* was issued in January. All Basic List items are indicated on the *Check List*, to assist the selective libraries in their choice of publications.

It has never been the intent of the Finance Department to dictate to depository libraries the items which they should receive and maintain. The Department is charged with determining whether or not State monies are being expended in the most efficient manner. To argue that the \$47,000 budgeted annually for the depository program is a trivial sum as opposed to the State's billion dollar annual budget is to fail to appreciate the problem in-

involved. From a dollars-and-cents point of view the very fact that these publications are freely available constitutes a considerable savings to each library concerned. The real picture, however, is not seen in a monetary sense.

The Library Distribution Program is the State's way of serving Californians by bringing directly to them the printed records of its activities. The program serves the citizen by placing these publications in the hands of trained, competent people who can, when called upon, present the materials in an intelligent and useful manner.

If the State were to attempt to present its wealth of printed information to the public by any other method, as for example by the wholly impractical method of sending its publications directly to the citizen as an individual, the results would be horrible to behold. Not every citizen would want every publication. Not every citizen is vitally concerned with each and every aspect of the State's tremendous organization. This is not to say that the citizen of 1955 is not interested in government. Nothing is farther from the truth. Let us say, rather, that each citizen is more concerned with particular phases of government as they affect him and that each phase of government is of concern to some or to all. The State adopted the Library Distribution Program in order to place within reach of its citizens those materials with which each citizen felt concern.

By adopting a Basic List of publications as a requirement of the Distribution Program the Finance Department is seeking to insure a greater uniformity of available information in the several depository libraries in order that the library community might better be served. No attempt has been made in this action to halt the further expansion of individual collections. The State Government produces over and above the Basic List items a wealth of information with which libraries can expand and round-out their collections on the basis of need and demand. The Library public can be made aware of this information and will use it.

Public Library Service to Schools OPPORTUNITY OR BLIND ALLEY?

BY MRS. MADELINE HENSLEY

WOULD PUBLIC libraries working through the schools be even more effective than they now are, if elementary school libraries were widely established?

Is the service to schools now offered by many public libraries retarding the development of elementary school libraries?

These are two of a number of important questions coming out of a panel discussion at the meeting of the Public Library Executives Association of Southern California, January 1955. To obtain a better understanding of the problems involved in public library service to schools, the Regional Cooperation Committee chose for its subject "Public Library-Elementary School Cooperation." Mrs. Madeline Hensley, Chairman of the committee introduced the subject of the meeting as follows:

As public library administrators many of us are having to ask ourselves questions such as the following:

In the light of increasing demand for newer services, especially audio-visual, will libraries be able to continue present service to schools?

How much personnel, professional and clerical, is provided for children's departments to carry on public library service to schools?

As present library service tends to expand how much will it duplicate school service?

What implications do these problems have for the public library administrator

ED. NOTE: Mrs. Madeline Hensley, assistant librarian of the South Pasadena Public Library, is recognized for her participation in library activities particularly in Southern California. As chairman of the Regional Cooperation Committee of the Public Library Executives Association of Southern California (PLEASC) she was responsible for a panel discussion program on the problem of the responsibility of public libraries for service to elementary schools. So interesting was the discussion that I believe public and school librarians throughout the state will find it valuable. So here is a capsule edition.

in developing new services and in planning library buildings?

Mrs. Evelyn Detchon, Librarian of the Coronado Public Library panel leader opened the discussion with the following remarks:

"In the education of our future readers, the purpose of the public library and the elementary school is closely allied. We are both concerned with the education of children so that children may have an understanding and appreciation of books and reading. Toward this purpose we can scarcely give too much library service to children. Cooperation is an essential condition to a successful reading program. But cooperation is a two-way street. What we are attempting to do tonight is to describe the various ways cooperation between schools and libraries has been achieved and to promote discussion of our problems."

Mrs. Detchon called on Miss Mary L. Campbell, Children's Librarian of the Fullerton Public Library who explained how Fullerton provides school library service. Miss Campbell stated:

"The Fullerton Public Library has a contract with the elementary schools which calls for recreational library service in the schools from kindergarten through the sixth grade.

"Funds for books, (\$2700) supplies and housing of the libraries are furnished by the schools, while the buying, cataloging, processing and circulation of books is done by the public library. The books remain the property of the school.

"Since assuming this responsibility in 1951, two new libraries have been established, making seven in all and there will soon be eight. As some of the library rooms are being taken over for classrooms, it is necessary to make new arrangements. Consequently, the school is remodeling a bus into a bookmobile which we will operate.

"A staff of 4 1/10 accomplishes both the school work and a public library work for children. Last year it meant a total circulation of 116,000 books, of which 59,000 was school circulation.

"In addition, we give lessons to classes in the use of the library and the card catalog as requested.

"The school paves the way for us in our summer reading projects and helps distribute advertising materials. We find that work with both school and library gives an overall picture of library work that can be very stimulating."

Miss Campbell's conclusion was that it was a useful piece of cooperation and had effected some economies.

Miss Mildred R. Phipps, Supervisor of children's work in Pasadena Public Library explained school-library relations in that city, which we quote in part:

"Pasadena City Schools do not have elementary school libraries, but classroom collections of 75 to 100 books, both recreational reading and unit material, are available to all teachers. This large central collection, in the charge of a school librarian, is housed in one of the elementary schools.

"In 1952 the supervisors of curriculum of the Pasadena Schools made a study of library-school activities and came to the conclusion that children throughout the city should be given the same opportunities, if possible, not only those children where teachers and principals demanded it.

"Consequently, we were asked whether we could take care of all 5th and 6th grade classes if busses were provided to bring them to the libraries. After several conferences, it was decided that regular visits of forty minutes to one hour every four or five weeks could be worked out. A detailed schedule was made by the school authorities, giving date, time of arrival and time of leaving. With this schedule went a memorandum to teachers suggesting methods of preparing their classes for the visits and certain follow-up procedures. Other suggestions for making the library periods fully worth while were given. The librarians, on the other hand, developed programs of storytelling, book talks and library instruction, always allowing plenty of time for book selection.

"At the end of the first year the program was evaluated by curriculum Coordinators and the Supervisor of library work with children. It was agreed that it had been successful and plans were made for its continuation. Many principals asked if 4th grades might be included, but limited library staff and time made this impossible. As new library branches are built the program may be enlarged to take care of more grades.

"In addition to the classes brought by bus, those in buildings close enough to walk have regularly scheduled visits. In most cases, all grades in nearby schools have this opportunity. Allendale Branch Library, which is on property adjacent to Allendale School, provides many of the services of a school library. Children come and go freely, with frequent class periods there.

"Much of the success of the Pasadena plan results from close cooperation between school officials and the children's librarians. At our invitation the curriculum Coordinators have attended the Children's Department staff meetings, explaining the work of their departments and discussing ways in which we can interpret or help to carry out their programs. This includes art, the language arts and social studies. For two years the Supervisor of Children's Work of the Public Library served on a Language Arts Curriculum Committee. The Supervisor of Children's Work was chairman of a subcommittee on 'extended reading.' This committee made a chart of reading interests at each grade level and suggested ways and means of introducing books accordingly. The Supervisor of Children's Work was one of four people chosen to present the curriculum to the Board of Education.

"Until there is a library in every elementary school, the ideal situation, the public library by working closely with the public schools will see that Pasadena children have as much contact with the library as possible."

In answer to a question from the floor Miss Phipps explained that library visits of the 5th and 6th grades averaged over 150 a month.

Miss Helen Fuller, Assistant Librarian

and Supervisor of Work with Boys and Girls gave the Long Beach picture:

"In Long Beach . . . there is a trained children's librarian in each elementary school, even in those just opened, although the service does not always include the five days of a regular schedule. Also in the public library a trained children's librarian is found in each branch.

"During the orientation period for teachers at the opening of school, the supervisors emphasize the materials available at the public library. In fact the library can scarcely meet the demand that follows. It is pointed out to principals that a semi-yearly visit by a representative from the public library is considered a regular part of the curriculum. To contact each school twice a year is the aim of the Boys' and Girls' Department.

"Because of bus shortage and the failure of older public library buildings to meet required building specifications, the children's librarian more frequently goes to the schools than classes come to the library. Her program for these class visits is varied. She may tell stories, talk about books, explain vacation reading games or distribute reading lists. Always she has applications to give out. Her purpose might be to announce a story hour, a new library service or a new location. Frequently the P.T.A. asks for a contribution from the public library—a speaker or an exhibit.

"Bookmobile service to outlying areas has been helpful to the school program. Our aim of course is to make books readily available to all within the mile and a half standard. But we plan the stops with the proximity of the school in mind.

"There are other aspects of this cooperation. Author visits and special lists are planned together. The public library looks up and collects material for the curriculum department in preparing courses of study. In the final draft a symbol indicates what material is to be found in the public library and a duplicate copy is deposited there for circulation. The schools are helpful in evaluating technical and highly specialized books for the public library.

"Collections of books may be borrowed by the teachers, either unit material or leisure reading books. If the supply does not equal the demand, preference is given

to those where book resources are more limited.

"With all the effort made by the children's librarian in the public library and school librarians to provide reading guidance and to stimulate an interest in books, there is still much to be done. The situation is one of cooperation and not competition."

In addition to library work with children in cooperation with the schools, librarians of Fullerton, Pasadena and Long Beach encourage good school-library relations by special contacts and events of a professional and social nature, e.g., teas for teachers early in the school year, open house and book week events for children. Response was reported by all to be enthusiastic and results gratifying.

Mr. John E. Smith, Chief Librarian of Santa Barbara Public Library discussed the problem from the point of view of a public library administrator:

"The Santa Barbara Public Library is a municipal Library which, since 1909 has had a contract to extend its services throughout Santa Barbara County. Relationships with elementary schools have developed in two patterns, therefore, one with schools inside the City and one with those outside city limits.

"County schools for many years contracted with the library for all books, including texts, an arrangement which terminated in 1949. Since then, the County's Educational Services Center has slowly developed book materials beyond textbook and unit materials and has become increasingly able to handle classroom requests for recreational materials. Close cooperation between the public library Children's Department and the professional staff of the Educational Services Center has made the transitional period relatively easy, by systematic control of the library's slow withdrawal from direct service to classrooms, a transition which is far from complete.

"The City-school system has not yet developed library consciousness to the same degree as the County. Direct service to classrooms upon the request of individual teachers is continuing, but in the opinion

(Library Service to Schools . . . page 199)

ARCHITECTURALLY SPEAKING

BY ROSE VAINSTEIN

LOOKING FOR A list of California architects who have developed library plans? Want to study branch or headquarters building plans and pictures without leaving home? Wondering about current costs of construction? The State Library Field Office in Sacramento maintains a clearing house of information including building plans and related materials which may be borrowed through regular interlibrary loan. The building plan collection currently contains over fifty plans of central and branch libraries, including those of the proposed Stockton and San Bernardino Public Libraries, two others now under construction: Chula Vista Public Library and Coalinga District Library, as well as the recently completed Laguna Beach (Orange County) and Greenfield (Plumas County) Branch Libraries.

Material in the Field Office is collected through items sent by the librarians themselves, through a newspaper clipping service to which the State Library subscribes, and from data supplied on the State Library annual report form. Information from these sources may be secured at any time through regular loan request channels.

A useful overall summary of post-war California library building construction details is the "Survey of Library Buildings in California, 1939-54," prepared for the CLA Buildings Committee and edited by Peter T. Conmy. Copies of this mimeographed report may be borrowed from the State Library, and, as long as the limited supply lasts, by writing directly to Mr. Conmy, Oakland Public Library.

Librarians may find it useful to consult the reports of building programs devel-

oped by such public libraries as Pomona, Stockton, Long Beach and the Santa Barbara College. The following are available, and may be requested on interlibrary loan: "A Library With a Built-In Future; a Plan for Meeting the Problems of Pomona's Public Library"; "Statement of Requirements for a New Central Library Building" (Stockton); "Long Beach Public Library Proposed Building Program"; and "Program for the First Unit of a New Library Building" (Santa Barbara College).

An increasing number of communities are considering an alternate method to financing new library construction, that of lease-purchase. The State Library Field Office is collecting information relating to the legal aspects of agreements under lease-purchase, or lease-option as it is also called. For those who wish to know something about actual terms incorporated in such a contract, a packet of materials is available on loan, which includes a copy of the Chula Vista Public Library agreement.

Not all California communities have been able to construct new libraries as needed. As a compromise, in several instances existing buildings have been successfully converted for library purposes. As one example, Santa Clara County Library headquarters is now installed in a former warehouse. Blueprints may be borrowed from the State Library which show just how the space was arranged for efficient utilization although remodeling was handicapped by inflexible concrete walls. In Los Gatos, a former American Legion War Memorial building has been converted, at a cost of about \$8,500, into a most attractive public library building. The Legion building was purchased for \$34,000 after the old Carnegie Library in Los Gatos had been condemned.

In Santa Ana, the City Council has approved agreements authorizing the use of

(Architecturally Speaking . . . page 197)

ED. NOTE: Something new is being added to the CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN, a regular feature summarizing library building activities in the State, and noting materials, resources and information available as an aid in library planning. Miss Vainstein, library consultant for the State Library is well known throughout California and well qualified to write this feature. She will appreciate your suggestions and questions.

What's Going On Here?

BY N. BARBARA COOK

LIBRARY NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA!

ALTADENA LIBRARY DISTRICT. July 1, 1955 the District will begin operating its two libraries independently from the Los Angeles County Public Library. Mrs. Gladys Babcock, librarian in charge of purchasing new books, informs us that the trustees of the library district have been setting aside a portion of the annual tax levy as a reserve fund to be used for purchase of new books, processing and cataloging them, and for hiring additional personnel. The County's books will be returned to Los Angeles which has supplied them during the past 28 years.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY takes its place as first in the nation in terms of circulation. Harold L. Hamill, city librarian, reports that during 1954 the main library, 52 branches, and four bookmobiles served 16,000 persons with a total circulation of 9,130,000 volumes.

MONROVIA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Monrovia's have experienced numerous improvements, modernization schemes and new services at the Public Library since Lester J. Bergslien became the new city librarian in June, 1953. Among the innovations inaugurated in the Monrovia Library since his arrival are plastic covers for new books, a record library, and mechanical charging for books. Bergslien reports that the Library possesses a bequest of \$50,000 to help finance a program for a new library building in the near future.

PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY is sponsoring a "Do-It-Yourself" Exhibit during the

months of February and March, reports city librarian Doris Hoit. The highlights of this popular exhibit are new books on house-building, interior decorating, gardening, television and automobile repairing. Due to the increased demand for "How-To" books, Pasadena's main library has designated an area of the circulation hall for a permanent collection of recent books in the field.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY's head, Albert C. Lake, will participate in the 1955 World Politics program sponsored by the University of California Extension. Mr. Lake and Reverend William P. Miller will conduct the Riverside discussion group at the All Saints Episcopal Church in Riverside beginning March 16.

SAN MARINO PUBLIC LIBRARY provided the scene for the February meeting of the Pasadena Library Club. President Tyrus G. Harmsen, manuscript cataloger at San Marino's HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY, and Secretary L. Herman Smith, librarian at PASADENA CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, were present to welcome Club members and friends. The program featured a panel of authors of recent important books. Georgiana Hardy of the television program, "Cavalcade of Books," was moderator. Panelists included Charlotte Armstrong, "The Dream Walker"; Don M. Mankiewicz, Harper Prize novel, "Trial"; Dr. Robert S. Richardson, "Exploring Mars"; David O. Woodbury, "Atoms for Peace."

SANTA ANA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Plans are under way for construction of a new library building in the developing Civic Center. The proposed building will include a children's room, music room, and 200-seat auditorium in addition to the main reading room.

SANTA BARBARA PUBLIC LIBRARY's supervisor of children's work, Marjorie Rankin, recently prepared a list of suitable paper-bound books to be used in the city's ele-

ED. NOTE: This installment of "What's Going On Here?" has as its author Miss N. Barbara Cook, Miss Cook, a U.S.C. Library School graduate of 1953, is now a member of the Reference Department of the Pasadena Public Library. It is a real pleasure to welcome her to the pages of CL. Our sincere thanks to Frederick Wemmer who has assembled and written this column for nearly three years.

mentary schools. The Parent-Teacher Associations of Santa Barbara are setting up lending libraries of paperbacks in the schools to supply children with recreational reading and to combat the influence of objectionable comic books.

SOUTH PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY ranks as one of the most progressive libraries in the state. Mrs. Mary Murdoch, head librarian since 1942, gives credit for the library's progressive history to an understanding city government and an enthusiastic Friends of the Library organization now including 300 members. The library has become a community center with its weekly film showings and a number of graphic arts exhibits throughout the year.

ARCADIA PUBLIC LIBRARY. A discussion group on our American heritage will be formed in Arcadia on March 10 from 8 to 10 p.m. in the public library, announces librarian Grace Clark. Sponsored locally in cooperation with the **LOS ANGELES COUNTY LIBRARY**, the group will meet each Thursday following the first session. Clyde Verhine, project coordinator of the **COUNTY LIBRARY**, will assist in setting up the meetings. The study groups were originated by the American Library Association.

NEWS FROM NORTH OF THE TEHACHAPIS

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Fred Mulholland tells of the organization of a citizens library committee in Palo Alto. He says that it was chosen by the city manager when the community began to cry for a new building and the manager could no longer say "no."

OAKLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY. Peter Conmy reports that they have been showing a series of films on libraries to librarians. Each film is followed with time for discussion. Write Bill Brett of Oakland Public Library for details.

STOCKTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Citizens Library Building Advisory Committee and the city council Library Committee have held several special meetings with the architect, the library administrative staff

and city officials. Miss Klausner reports that at a meeting on February 15 plans were given tentative approval. They will be present later for final approval. Estimated cost of the new building is \$1,830,000. Consideration of a way to finance the new building is next on the Stockton agenda.

FRESNO COUNTY FREE LIBRARY. Mrs. Van Dussen writes that they have recently greeted Mary Marinan, newly appointed senior readers advisor. She has just returned from a tour of duty in England as an Air Force librarian. Miss Marinan is not a newcomer to California, however. During the war she was stationed in San Francisco as Area Command Librarian.

KERN COUNTY FREE LIBRARY. Eleanor Wilson states that they have recently had the pleasure of entertaining Miss Ursula O'Connor of Melbourne, Australia. Miss O'Connor is head of the cataloging division and a lecturer in library science there. Miss O'Connor said she made a special effort to visit the Kern County Free Library upon the recommendation of Mr. Collin McCallum, Chief Librarian of the Public Library of Victoria in Melbourne, who visited the Kern County Library a few years ago.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY LIBRARY. The Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County passed two important resolutions in the past few weeks, Librarian Bertha Hellum states. The first establishes the function and the general requirements of the Contra Costa County Library system. The second is a declaration of a county library book selection policy. Copies of either can be procured from Mrs. Hellum.

MCHENRY-STANISLAUS COUNTY LIBRARY. After months of tedious negotiations, Carl Hamilton reports successful conclusion of a legal agreement closely binding the Stanislaus County and the McHenry Public libraries in Modesto. This is one of the most forward looking documents of its kind and will be of interest to all librarians concerned with closer cooperative effort between library systems. Copies of the agreement can be had from Mr. Hamilton.

TELLING THE LIBRARY STORY

BY HOWARD SAMUELSON

WHAT IS YOUR library doing to call attention to today's vital issues?

Oliver Garceau, in "The Public Library in the Political Process," emphasizes that libraries which hope to strengthen their "political potential" cannot afford to neglect the significant topics of the day.

By publicizing the library in terms of current issues, Garceau says, administrators can increase awareness of the library's resources and stimulate use of its services.

How are America's libraries stimulating interest in today's significant questions? Here is a round-up of what public libraries around the country are doing:

MANY LIBRARIES ARE SPONSORING DISCUSSION GROUPS ON CURRENT TOPICS:

The Oakland Public Library co-sponsored a series of "Behind the Headlines" lectures and discussion groups designed to provide background essential to interpret the news.

The Minneapolis Public Library held a series of noon hour film discussions on world affairs. Topics included: New Nations, Great Cities, United Nations, Africa, and the Middle East.

Current Affairs groups met in branches of the New York Public Library to read and discuss current questions.

The Brooklyn Public Library sponsored a series of discussion programs on "Know Your Fellow Americans." Intended to correct erroneous beliefs about certain races, the series featured Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

The Seattle Public Library co-sponsored a group on international affairs. Meetings were held in the library and participants talked pros and cons of U.S. foreign policy and related topics.

DISPLAYS ARE AN EFFECTIVE WAY OF PUBLICIZING CURRENT TOPICS:

Some years ago, the Enoch Pratt Free Library held an atomic energy institute

which combined an exhibit with a series of lectures, discussions, and films. The program was outstandingly successful and was given wide publicity throughout the nation.

The Social Sciences department of the Los Angeles Public Library posts newspaper items on an "In the News" bulletin board.

The Milwaukee Public Library has weekly "Display of the Week" and "Man of the Moment" displays which are based on current topics.

The St. Louis Public Library set up a large table in its lobby with books and pamphlets on "Current Issues."

NEWSPAPER COLUMNS CAN TIE THE LIBRARY IN WITH PRESENT-DAY EVENTS:

"Books Behind the News" is a column that appears weekly in the Illinois State Journal and Register. The column prints a number of items from the week's news and lists related reading available at Lincoln Library in Springfield.

A PUBLIC AFFAIRS ROOM OR BOOK SHELF IS A UNIQUE WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION TO CURRENT ISSUES:

The Public Affairs room of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has books, periodicals, and pamphlets on a wide range of current topics. Material in the room is arranged under such headings as "Our World's Dilemma," "Social Problems," "U.S.S.R.," "The Pacific World," "India," "The Far East," and others.

BOOK LISTS ARE A PROVEN WAY OF HIGHLIGHTING LIBRARY MATERIALS GIVING THE BACKGROUND OF THE NEWS:

To tie in with Town Hall, the Los Angeles Public Library submits a weekly book list for publication in the Town Hall bulletin.

School Library Training Looks Ahead:

A New Program at San Jose State College

BY DORA SMITH

THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT of the audio-visual program in schools in the past quarter century has been accompanied by an increasing amount of discussion, evaluation, and research as to materials themselves, and organization of programs and facilities.

Librarians, it seems, are much disturbed at the prospect of handling newer media in the educational program. Perhaps they are inclined to think of the movement as a "fad" and are unwilling to devote precious time to it. Or possibly it stems from a feeling of inadequacy in meeting the new problems to be solved—maintenance, storage, budget, staff, techniques.

There has been a continued emphasis placed on the education and training of the audio-visual personnel. But sad to say, knowledge of books—the school library—is rarely mentioned. It is this factor that has made library school faculties take cognizance of the need for closer cooperation and integration with audio-visual training curricula.

Since printed materials and audio-visual materials are both instruments of communication and serve as instructional devices, their use should be correlated in a single program. Audio-visual directors question the ability of the library to undertake such a function, and materials-conscious librarians criticize the apparent disregard of the school library by the director. What kind of organization then shall we train for?

"The purpose of any such organization of personnel and services is to bring to the teacher and his pupils the materials and resources which they need to develop the very best possible educational program for themselves. There are working examples of this goal being met where library materials and non-book, audio-visual materials are housed separately and have individual program directors working cooperatively. There are also working examples of this

goal being met in schools where the book and audio-visual materials and equipment are combined in one instructional materials center." (*N.E.A. Dept. of Audio-Visual Instruction. Planning Schools for Use of Audio-Visual Materials No. 3: An Instructional Materials Center.*)

An effective organization should satisfy all the various needs for audio-visual materials by the school program, the teachers, the students, the library staff. Regardless of the administrative pattern, the school librarian will need to be aware of what goes on in the audio-visual field. More than that, with his specialized techniques in classification and cataloging he should be in a position to advise, assist, or contribute his skills toward the end that an integrated "resource center" be created wherever that center be located.

Dr. Swank, Librarian of Stanford University, has so aptly phrased the problem in the closing paragraph of his article, *Sight and Sound in the World of Books*, appearing in the December, 1953, issue of *Educational Screen*: "We give people not wax, not phonographs, but the spoken word—the poem, the story, the drama told aloud. We give them not film, not projectors and beaded screens, but the vision of life recreated for their pleasure and understanding. These are the things that books are made of too, and therein lies unity. When sight and sound are fully accepted in the world of books, and when unity of content is fully recognized, we will have better libraries, better readers, and better people."

It is with this "unity" in mind that steps were taken at San Jose State College to try to find a way of correlating a knowledge of books and libraries with a knowledge of curriculum materials administration. Under this program students in the Department of Librarianship will continue to

(San Jose Library School . . . page 200)

Young Friends of the Library

BY ALICE H. TAYLOR

SCHOOL WAS COMING to an end for the summer, and the young girls who were no longer children and yet not quite adults were beginning to hover about the desk discussing the prospects of a boring summer, wondering when they would be old enough to work in the library. Slowly the germ of an idea began to grow in my mind. Our Friends of the Library of the Potrero District was taking a successful hold, why not try a "Young Friends of the Library"? I discussed the idea with several of my young friends and found them very enthusiastic.

Before school was out for the summer I visited eighth grade graduating classes and asked all interested to attend a meeting at the library before school closed. In the meantime we posted notices concerning this meeting on our bulletin boards and talked to several of the high school girls who use the library. At this meeting we discussed plans whereby these young people might be of service to the library and indirectly serve their community. We found ourselves with nine genuinely interested people forming a very disorganized organization known as the "Young Friends of the Library."

Let me state here, as an aside, that the Potrero Branch Library is small and still in its infancy, statistically speaking. For this reason we must operate on a minimum of help which does not give the librarian an opportunity to perform all the things she would like to do. All the assistance these youngsters could offer was gratefully received.

And so the Young Friends began to operate. Their first project was to conduct a weekly story-hour. One of the young people made signs to distribute in strategic spots in the neighborhood advertising the story-hour. Those who were really interested and reasonably adept at reading stories participated in the actual telling of stories. Two girls took charge each week, one to read the stories and one to handle discipline. They kept a record of attend-

ance and a record of stories used to avoid duplication. Their average attendance was about twenty children a week.

However, the services of the Young Friends did not begin and end with storytelling. A summer reading club was under way in the Branch for the younger children. Participants were required to report orally on each book read in order to receive credit for it. The Young Friends would stop by the library for an hour or so in the afternoon and evening and help out by listening to book reports and keeping a record for the child. They further assisted by checking reading lists, replacing plastikleer covers, and performing any little tasks the librarian might find for them to do.

During the summer months the Young Friends met as a group five times. Three of these meetings were informal discussion groups to make plans for the activities they wished to carry out. Two of the meetings developed into field trips to further acquaint the young people with the library and at the same time to try to instill a germ of interest for our potential "career girls." Our first field trip was to the Marina Branch Library and to the three-year-old Parkside Branch. These two branches along with our own new library afforded these young people a favorable picture of the new trends in library service both to the public and to library employees. Our second field trip took us to the Main Library where we spent a morning looking behind the scenes, further educating the youngsters on the correlation between Main and Branch Library work. Heads of all departments graciously explained briefly the work carried on by their departments.

The high social event of the season took place on September 1 when the Young Friends were hostesses for an "end-of-the-summer" tea. Parents, friends, members of the Reading Club and their parents were formally invited to be their guests.

(Young Friends . . . page 202)

Coordinating Library Resources

BY FREDERICK WEMMER

THE REGIONAL Resources Coordinating Committee of CLA is organized to survey the resources for research in California and to initiate and promote cooperative projects in making these resources widely known and more easily available. The Committee is divided into a Southern Division and a Northern Division each with its own chairman. The chairman of the Northern Division is currently State Coordinator for the work of the entire Committee. Projects undertaken may be carried out by either or both Divisions or, as often has been the case, by special subcommittees appointed for a special task.

The origin of this Committee goes back to the CLA convention in Los Angeles in 1944. At that time Willis Kerr proposed to a College and University Libraries Section meeting that a regional cooperation committee be organized. The proposal was presented to CLA and adopted. The title of the first committee was Regional Cooperation and Professional Relations Committee and it was charged with the two functions of gathering professional news for publication in the CLA Bulletin and the undertaking of projects that would bring together information about regional resources, local indexes, special collections, and the like. It was shortly after recommended by the committee that its news gathering function be discontinued, and it was. In 1945 the Committee was organized into its two Divisions to expedite its program.

In 1953 the name of the Committee was

given its present form to make clear that its scope is limited to resources and that it does not concern itself with sundry problems of administrative cooperation.

The first major problem undertaken by the Committee in 1945 was to study the matter of regional union catalogs. After intensive study as it related to northern California, and particularly the San Francisco Bay area, the Committee came to the conclusion that the expense of establishment and upkeep of such a catalog would be too great and that "the needs of this area could best be served by establishing at the state university in Berkeley a bibliographical center." Such a center was established in 1946 under the title of Interlibrary Service Department.

In 1946, after discussion of the matter at various local meetings, the Northern Division undertook to compile a bibliography of the subject resources of the libraries in the San Francisco Bay area. This undertaking proved to be a task of endurance and an enduring task. Two intensive pilot studies were made locally, methods and means were extensively considered and in due course it was decided to expand the study to one of subject resources for the entire state. The project is now nearing completion and will be mentioned again further on in this article.

The map entitled "Book Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area" which was issued for the ALA Convention in San Francisco in 1947 came out of preliminary work on the subject resources study. Over 2600 of these maps were issued at ALA and approximately 900 were sent out to subscribing libraries.

The major undertaking with which the Regional Resources Committee has been associated up to the present is the volume, *California Local History, a Centennial Bibliography*, edited by Ethel Blumann and Mabel W. Thomas, and published by Stanford University Press. This project was begun by a committee of the San Francisco Bay Area Reference Librarians

ED. NOTE: Fred Wemmer, librarian of the Sacramento County Free Library is well known to members of CLA and has for several years edited "What's Going On Here?" for CL. He has occupied many CLA offices and consented this year to head one of our most important committees—the Regional Resources Coordinating Committee. He asks that we note that: "The material in this article was taken in large part from the annual reports of the Committee compiled by Mrs. Margaret D. Uridge who was a member of the Committee from 1947 through 1954 and for a number of those years State Coordinator."

Council in the spring of 1946. Early in 1947 this committee suggested that the work would be of much greater value if Southern California were included. It was also suggested that in order to gain statewide support and coverage it would be wise to have the project sponsored by CLA. The original committee was then appointed as a sub-committee of the Regional Resources Committee and additional members on the sub-committee were recruited from Southern California. Work was carried forward, the publication was underwritten by the CLA Executive Board, and the volume was issued in the centennial year 1950.

Several smaller projects were completed; though smaller in scope than the local history bibliography, each one represents extensive and intensive work by those engaged in them. An "Interlibrary Courtesy Card" a referral form by which a librarian can refer a patron to another library was developed and printed. (These are available from the CLA Executive Secretary, 55c per pad or 4 pads for \$2.00.) An "Interlibrary Loan Information Leaflet" was compiled and written by the Interlibrary Loan Subcommittee of the Northern Division and published in the June 1951 California Librarian. This Subcommittee also assisted materially in the revision of the ALA Interlibrary Loan Code by the A.C.R.L. Committee on Interlibrary Loans. The revised version was accepted at the 1952 Convention of ALA.

A "Union List of Bibliographies Held by Libraries in Southern California" was begun by a separate group but after the war was referred to the Southern Division of the Regional Cooperation Committee.

The project has grown so large that hope of publication is remote. In 1952 it was recommended that the file, on cards, be deposited in the Los Angeles Public Library. Microfilming of the file is under consideration but has not yet been accomplished.

The problem of regional storage libraries received attention in 1951-1952; the final report of the Subcommittee was published in the California Librarian for October 1952. Much information of value to the libraries interested in the possibilities of regional storage was collected. Action on the matter will depend on administrative decisions on the part of the larger libraries from which the principal support for such a project would come.

In 1952 the Southern Division undertook An Inventory of California Cooperative Bibliographic Projects which is currently being continued under the Subcommittee chairmanship of Ellen Barrett of the Los Angeles Public Library. The Inventory has been defined to include any union list or bibliographical list compiled in California or concerning California resources, whether edited by an individual, cooperatively, or by a committee, providing it gives locations for the titles included. Cooperation is requested from CLA members, and other library organizations, in notifying Miss Barrett of any such projects completed or in progress. A preliminary summary of such projects already completed will be found in an article by Oliver Dunn in the June 1953 California Librarian under the title: "Bibliographic Cooperation in California."

During these years work continued on the survey of subject specialties in Cali-

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC.

Institutional Department

*Doubleday Publications
Garden City Books
Prebound Juveniles*

*The Literary Guild of America, Inc.
Young Peoples Division of Literary Guild
The Junior Literary Guild*

CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVES:

Chester J. Thorne
P. O. BOX 57-E
PASADENA

Arthur Wagstaff
P. O. BOX 1158
WALNUT CREEK

fornia libraries. Survey forms were obtained from other areas which had made similar studies but none were found that seemed to fit this particular need. The Committee finally devised its own form which was sent out by both Divisions; returns were made to each Division according to geographical location of libraries reporting. Each Division then transcribed the information to cards which were then turned over to the Northern Division Subcommittee for integration and editing. This list will list and locate special collections and special strengths in library collections of all types throughout the state. The project is nearing completion and it is hoped that it will see publication during this year.

The resources questionnaire asked for several kinds of information; several of these have been the subjects of special study and report. One, "Local Indexes in California Libraries," compiled by Richard Dillon of Sutro Library, has appeared in the October 1954 issue of *News Notes of California Libraries*. A list of "Published Descriptions of California Libraries" is in final process of editing and will appear shortly. Another, a "Library Identity List. Location and Identification of Collections and Buildings Bearing Personal Names in California" is in process. Information regarding interlibrary loan policies and availability of microfilm and photostat facilities is expected to appear in the next issue of *News Notes of California Libraries*.

The "Local Indexes" list should be a fruitful source of cooperative activity. It shows that although there are seven librar-

ies which index *Sunset Magazine* there is no complete index of the magazine in the state. Other duplicated effort will also be found and it seems only reasonable that some cooperation among libraries in these projects will be of direct benefit to all.

The large project now under consideration by the Committee is that of a list of newspaper holdings in California libraries. Thought has also been given to including holdings by publishers or other non-library institutions or individuals. The Committee realizes fully the monumental nature of such a task even though the listing were made as simple as possible. It will be very much interested in the opinion of anyone who would write regarding the matter. The value of such a list would be inestimable. Its accomplishment will require the enthusiasm of great numbers of librarians whose efforts will be needed by the Committee to assist.

In connection with the newspaper project, the Southern Division has been active in forwarding a cooperative microfilming program for preservation of Southern California newspapers. The Northern Division has published "American Newspapers in 8 California Libraries, 1900-1954" a listing of metropolitan newspapers having a circulation of over 50,000, compiled by Royce D. Delmatier. This publication is available from CLA Headquarters at \$2.00.

The Committee will be glad to hear from any CLA member who has suggestions regarding projects that fall within its scope. Communications may be addressed to the writer of this article.

TWO WORKSHOPS!

Put these dates on your calendar now—

Circulation Systems and Procedures - - - June 1 - 4

Write Rose Vainstein, California State Library

Library Buildings Institute - - - October 21 - 24

Write Peter T. Conmy, Oakland Public Library

New Titles for Libraries

NATIONALISM IN JAPAN

An Introductory Historical Analysis

By Delmer Brown

This book provides the background necessary for an understanding of the role of nationalism in Japan's history, showing the effect of nationalism on the internal and external affairs of Japan up to the present, and the failure of Western peoples to appreciate its social force. For readers with an interest in Asia as well as students of social and political history.

348 pages

\$5.00

THE TRAGIC SATIRE OF JOHN WEBSTER

By Travis Bogard

This critique explores the tragic vision of John Webster—that knowledge of human suffering which found expression in his twin tragedies, *The White Devil* and *The Duchess of Malfi*.

170 pages

\$3.50

DRAGONFLIES OF NORTH AMERICA (Anisoptera)

By James G. Needham and Minter J. Westfall, Jr.

An authoritative, profusely illustrated manual, for amateur and expert alike, of the various kinds of Anisoptera found on the North American continent, including the border provinces of Mexico and the Greater Antilles.

628 pages, 341 illus., and figures

\$12.50

AUXINS AND PLANT GROWTH

By A. Carl Leopold

Auxins and other plant growth regulators are of increasing importance, but applied technology is outstripping basic knowledge. This book gives equal attention to both theory and practice in its detailed discussion of the fundamental mechanisms of auxin action and their applications in agriculture.

366 pages, 125 figures

\$5.00

BASIC PROCESSES OF GASEOUS ELECTRONICS

By Leonard B. Loeb

A discussion of the basic atomic, electronic, molecular, and kinetic mechanisms that lead to the electrical behavior of gases, a knowledge of which is essential to an understanding of the actual properties of electrical breakdown in gases. Although directed primarily to the physicist, chemist, or engineer who must understand, know, and use what it contains, the book is readily intelligible to any reader with a knowledge of basic atomic structure and relatively little kinetic theory.

About 1,100 pages, 307 illus.

May

\$13.50

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

Address:
Berkeley 4, California

JOINT EXERCISE OF POWER . . .

(from page 159)

public libraries. In the main these provide for library service to the residents of the contracting communities without reference to boundary. For long the library laws of this state have permitted contractual relationships between library systems.¹³ This is a tribute to the wisdom of early legislators and to State Librarian James L. Gillis whose influence in his time was very great. The reciprocal agreements now in effect are based in part on the provisions of the state library laws, the provisions of city charters, and the joint exercise of powers act. In any event they affect only circulation for the most part. As the public library movement extends itself in California and as the competition for public funds becomes more intensified it may be necessary for the library to retrench intrinsically while extending extrinsically. One means by which a greater internal efficiency may be obtained is by regional purchasing, regional cataloging and regional storage. One method by which this may be obtained is by recourse to the

provisions of the joint exercise of powers act.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) *Statutes* 1921, p. 542
- (2) For a general treatment of the extent to which California political subdivisions are exercising powers jointly, see John C. Bollens, "The growth of Governmental Co-operation," *California State Library News Notes* 48:2 (April 1953)
- (3) *Statutes* 1941, Chap. 665
- (4) *Government Code*. Secs. 6500-6547
- (5) 191 *Cal.* 172 (1923)
- (6) 15 *Cal.* 2d 542
- (7) *Charter of Oakland*. Sec. 54g provides that the "Board of Library Directors shall have power — to contract with the legislative bodies of neighboring municipalities, or the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County; for lending the books of the library to residents of said county or neighboring municipalities; upon a reasonable compensation to be paid by said county or neighboring municipality."
- (8) 15 *Cal.* 2d 542, 549
- (9) See footnote 7 above. Consent or authorization found in a charter is legislative.
- (10) This has been upheld in a long line of decisions in California and elsewhere. The mode of contracting, as prescribed by municipal charter, is measure of municipality's power to contract, and a contract made in disregard thereof is

It's Real Economy to buy—

FOLLETT LIBRARY BOUND BOOKS

Send for our

- Handy Checklist of Popular Children's Books. (Guide to Good Reading for Young Readers.)
- Popular Children's Books
- Popular Reprints
- Reference Books

FOLLETT LIBRARY BOOK COMPANY
(Division of Wilcox & Follett Co.)

1255 South Wabash Avenue

Chicago 5, Illinois

"Since 1932"

Library Binding

At Its Best

"Rebound Books
with Brand New Looks"

We serve
Public Libraries,
Schools and Colleges,
Law and Technical
Libraries

LONG BEACH LIBRARY BINDING CO.

1420 Hayes Ave.
Long Beach, Calif.

unenforcible (Los Angeles Dredging Co. v City of Long Beach, 210 Cal. 348, 291 P. 839; Milligan v City of Alhambra, 110 Cal. App. 523, 294 P. 404; Kelly and Sons v City of Los Angeles 6 Cal. App. 2d 539, 45 P. 2d 223; City of Pasadena v Estrin, 212 Cal. 231).

(11) De Witt v San Francisco, 2 Cal. 289 (1852)

(12) 35 L.R.A. 737

(13) Board of Supervisors may contract with city for county library service, *Education Code* 22112; Board of Trustees of city library may contract with Board of Supervisors, or library trustee of neighboring city, *Education Code* 22262; Board of Trustees of library district may contract with boards of supervisors, or library trustees of cities or districts, *Education Code* 22673; Boards of Trustees of unincorporated towns have similar powers of contracting, *Education Code* 22353; likewise Trustees of Union High School District Libraries, *Education Code* 22932. Boards of School Trustees and city Boards of Education may make contracts with cities or counties for library service to the schools, *Education Code*, 19125, 19127. In addition to these specific authorizations of joint action, the several library governments also may engage in agreements under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act.

A 'middle-size' patron at La Pintoresca was most persistent that a picture of the 'authentic' costume of the Angles Gabriel be produced! —Pasadena "Grapevine"

OVER 10,000 TITLES
of the
BEST BOOKS FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS
are listed in

HUNTING'S STANDARD JUVENILE CATALOG

Revised Through 1954

Available in

PUBLISHER'S BINDING
HUNTING QUALITY BUCKRAM
PLASTI-KLEER* ECONOMY
BINDING

also the most complete selection
of prebound

PRIMERS AND READERS
and EASY BOOKS

If you have not received your copy,
send for it today.



THE H. R. HUNTING CO.
29 Worthington Street
Springfield 3, Mass.

Over a Half Century Serving
Libraries and Schools

*Trade-Mark of Bro-Dart Industries, Inc.

ACME CODE COMPANY

(A California Corporation)

311 California Street
San Francisco 4, Calif.



WHOLESALE JOBBERS

of
BOOKS

Fiction — Text — Technical

Medical — Dictionaries



ACME now serves Libraries and Schools
in California. Placement of Acme's
name on your Bidders List will be
appreciated.

PUBLIC RELATIONS . . . (from page 162)

present a united front on the state level which would reach into the farthest corners of the state, not just the communities where there is an active and adequate service, but going into those areas where library service is lacking or substandard and building up the desire for good library service in every part of the state.

Dropping from the ideal to the practical, your Public Relations Committee plans to produce as much material as possible that will have state-wide effect.

Number one project is completion of a small leaflet on library services so general in nature that it can be used in any type of library and inexpensive enough to flood the state, but at the same time effective enough to influence people who have not been consistent library users to come into the fold. This has been in the thinking of the committee for two years past and it is the hope of this year's committee that it can be accomplished.

Information supplied by other California Library Association committees will be disseminated as widely as possible. Requests for services of the committee, as well as suggestions, will be welcomed.

Dr. Dallas A. Tueller listed as one of the three constant and pressing problems facing public libraries and librarians today "the paralyzing factor of public apathy and indifference to public library problems." Our aim is to lessen that apathy and change indifference to interest by reaching out into group consciousness and trying to build up an activated response to library functions and needs.

PUBLICITY TIPS—The *Racine* (Wis.) *Public Library's* list of "Historical Sites in Wisconsin" is a publicity idea that can easily be adapted by libraries in California. The list gives visiting hours and admission fees for each site. . . . The *Lincoln Library* (Springfield, Ill.) compiled a book list "Know Your State Through Books." The list includes such headings as "Our State's Beginnings," "Illinois Rivers," "Historic Houses," "As They Remember," and others.

Librarians . . .

Do you know that the
New 1955 edition of

**WORLD BOOK
ENCYCLOPEDIA**

has more than 2100
pages in color, and is now
"FIRST IN SALES"

Write for Sample Reprint to—

FRANK J. WEBBER

FIELD ENTERPRISES, INC.

6404 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California

Serving . . .

**The Great
San Joaquin Valley**

as

**LIBRARY
BOOKBINDERS**

□

**Valley Library
Bindery**

Fresno, California

GET THE FACTS . . . (from page 165)

Are authority and responsibility delegated downward, or are they concentrated in one or a few staff members? If the library has a classification and pay plan, this should be scrutinized very carefully. Is it adhered to? Is it consistent with present conditions, both in the library and in the community? Are the salaries comparable to those of similar libraries in similar communities, or to those of workers with similar preparation, such as teachers? How do the salaries of library employees compare with salaries of employees of the county or municipal school system, or of other governmental departments?

Your survey might well make an unpretentious and simple job analysis of the staff of the library, with the purpose of determining whether or not professionals are doing professional work and clericals clerical work, or if not, why, and whether or not there is needless duplication of work, and whether or not any rearrangement of duties or routines is necessary or feasible.

Regardless of the present condition of the staff, provision for the future excel-

lence of the staff must depend on personnel selection and recruitment procedures, orientation instruction, and in-service training practices. Special attention should be given to qualifications necessary for entrance to the staff: education, experience, and personality factors.

It should be kept uppermost in mind, especially after a self-survey has been completed, that self-evaluation is a tool for action, not merely a basis for self-praise or for self-condemnation. And any evaluation, once made, is never final. Evaluation should be a continuing process within the framework of a scientific management program: get the facts, *THEN ACT*.

At Felipe Branch a child bringing a book to the Recordak wanted to know what the machine "did." Mrs. Collins told her it took a picture. Quoth the child, "Does the card smile?"

—L.A.P.L. "Broadcaster"

Signs of spring: Do you have the Robin's Rules of Order?

—Pasadena "Grapevine"

WALTER J. JOHNSON, INC.

SALE AND ACQUISITION OF

- Scientific periodicals: complete sets, short runs, single volumes—all fields, all languages
- Scientific books: out-of-print—domestic, foreign
- Complete subscription service for domestic and foreign periodicals
- All new books of U.S. and foreign publishers

Send requirements and offers to

WALTER J. JOHNSON, INC.

125 East 23 Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: ORegon 7-6713 Cable address: BOOKJOHNS, N. Y.

Catalogues available on request

ACADEMIC NOTES . . . (from page 174)

The Honnold Library Society was responsible for a gift of some 1100 books and pamphlets on the languages of Asia, recently received by Honnold's David Davies.

While at ALA Midwinter, Scripps College's Dorothy M. Drake stirred up interest in a two-day Pacific Coast meeting of college and university librarians. She would like to have your ideas on such a conference and some suggestions of a likely place to hold it. The suggestion recalls the very beneficial "Book Purchase Workshop" held at Scripps in May, 1952, at which panel discussions with active group participation among a manageable number of people proved so successful.

One of Upland College's students sells the **WORLD BOOK** to supplement his income. By soliciting contributions and sacrificing his own commission, he presented Lois Raser with the 1954 edition as a gift recently. Blessings on such students—may their number increase.

Edwin Coman of UCR's Letters & Science Library began a series of library lectures in February with UCLA's Lawrence Clark Powell speaking on his amusing experiences with books and book collectors. Two other lectures are planned in the current series.

The Inland Empire librarians met at Riverside in February for a dinner meeting addressed by Robert V. Hine, instructor in history at UCR, who spoke on his work as a Fellow at the Huntington Library preparing his recent **CALIFORNIA'S UTOPIAN COLONIES**. Edwin Coman was host, assisted by Riverside area librarians Margaret Buvens, Albert Lake and Ernest Toy. Marjorie Donaldson, Southern District President of CLA, a guest at the dinner, mentioned the possibility of dividing the large Southern District into two units. She suggested that a committee be formed to study the matter and make recommendations to a future CLA gathering.

Long Beach State College occupied its new library in December, according to Charles Boorkman, who invites librarians to inspect the new facilities.

(Academic Notes . . . page 197)

NEW McKAY JUVENILES

by California authors

WILLIAM CARMICHAEL

of Berkeley:

LEE FONG AND HIS

TOY JUNK Delightful picture-story tells how Chinese boy's toy helps him become a master fisherman. Ages 5-7. \$2.25

LAURA KENT KLYCE

of Oakland:

THE TREE-HOUSE

WATCH Lively children and a dog help capture outlaws and solve an Arizona mystery in 1900. Illus. by Rus Anderson. Ages 10-14. \$2.50

At all bookstores

DAVID McKAY COMPANY, Inc.

New York 3

. . . Buy

"BOUND TO STAY BOUND"

Prebound Books

Catalogs and Price Lists

Sent Upon Request

**New Method
Book Bindery**

Inc.

Jacksonville, Illinois

BUDGETING . . . (from page 168)

- 5) Sherwood, Frank P., Seeman, Charles L., Gallagher, Richard, and Cope, Orin K., *Administrative Uses of Performance Budgets*. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1954. (Publication 11-3) (Price \$1), pp. 16.

Three papers, the first of which was written by one of the instructors in the library budget workshop. Deals with work measurement and the development of work units and standards.

- 6) U.S. Bureau of the Budget. *A Work Measurement System: Development and Use (A Case Study)*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950. (Price 30 cents).

"A comprehensive statement of the principles of development, installation, and use for management improvement, program scheduling, and performance budgeting, as applied in one large agency, the Office of the Adjutant General."

- 7) Ridley, Charles E. and Simon, Herbert, *Measuring Municipal Activities*. Chicago: International City Managers Association, 1943. (Price \$1.25), pp. 75.

"A survey of suggested criteria for appraising administration," including a chapter on public libraries.

Patron: "I want a book called *Immortal Sinners*." Yes, you've guessed it—*Immortal Lovers* by Grebanier.

—Pasadena "Grapevine"

DOCUMENTS . . . (from page 177)

There is another class of libraries which does not receive the direct benefits of the Basic List or the efficient distribution of state publications which the distribution program provides. This is a far larger group: the non-depository libraries. They know the problems of seeking out and acquiring needed documents to fill library needs and so perhaps better realize the value of the individual publications. It is true that their holdings in documents are smaller than those of depositories, but even with smaller collections their acquisition problems are in inverse proportion to those of the depository libraries. Where selection is concerned their problems are equally great. They have no assurance that the information sought is in the publication requested.

With this in mind the State Documents Committee has stepped out of its role of depository library guardian to offer assistance to the non-depositories. The Basic List has been sent to the non-depositories in the state to help guide them in the selection of California publications best suited to their individual needs. The Basic List as a guide and rule for the depository libraries can as easily be a guide for the non-depository libraries.

By offering assistance to the non-depository libraries the State Documents Committee hopes to foster wider use and acceptance of California State publications as an integral part of library collections.

The earlier history of the Library Distribution Program may be found in the following articles:

Evelyn Huston. "California Solves Documents Distribution." In: *Library Journal*, January 1, 1948.

Margaret Klausner. "California Documents, 1949." In: *California Library Bulletin*, September 1949.

Martin E. Thomas. "California State Documents Distribution." In: *California Librarian*, December 1950.

MELMONT

PUBLISHERS, INC.

SPRING LISTINGS

THE FROZEN FOODS PLANT	\$1.35
SONG BELL SONGS & GAMES	\$1.50
GOOD TIMES AT THE CIRCUS	\$1.35
HOLIDAY IN A TRAILER	\$1.35
PLAYGROUND FUN	\$1.35
ABOARD A BUS	\$1.35

Catalog Available upon Request



Exclusive Distributor

CARL J. LEIBEL, INC.

5639 MELROSE AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 38, CALIFORNIA

ACADEMIC NOTES . . . (from page 195)

Funds are now available for a new library for the Liberal Arts Division, Long Beach City College and Fred Osborne is currently drawing up plans. Gerald Brogan, a Denver graduate, recently joined the L.A.D. staff.

William A. Haarstad is the new librarian at Orange Coast College, Costa Mesa. Haarstad graduated from USC and is a native of Santa Ana.

A final building note: Palomar College, is planning a library, plus science and shop buildings as the first units on their new San Marcos campus. Esther Nesbin, librarian, says that the 8,000 square foot library will be opened in January.

We are enormously impressed with the record of growth in new library facilities in the State, as you must be. We all hear of the distressing shortages, but it is good to know of the steps being taken to alleviate the situation. The column, however, is interested in all sorts of academic library news, so even if you do not have a new building to report, do send *your* news to Gordon Martin, Reference Librarian, University of California Library, Riverside.

ARCHITECTURALLY SPEAKING . . .
(from page 181)

an out-of-state consulting architect, as well as the services of a local firm. Under the terms of the contract, 2½% of the cost of the building (estimated at \$600,000) will go toward the development of preliminary plans. Of this fee allowance, 1.275% will be paid to the New York firm of Francis Keally and Howard Patterson, and 1.225% to the local architect. The remaining combined architect's fees will not be paid unless the city voters approve a library bond issue.

The State Library Field Office welcomes additions to its collection of building materials at any time. For the busy library staffs involved with planning and construction of a new building, it may facilitate matters to place a copy of their plans on file at the State Library, and then refer all inquiries to Sacramento instead of handling loans of such material locally. It should prove convenient to have one central source of library building information for all California libraries.

INCREASE CIRCULATION at less cost

+ + +

WITH PLASTI-KLEER* Book Jacket Covers**Increase Circulation by:**

- Use of Jacket to attract readers . . . and to vary reader interest.
- Use of rear cover for library public relations.
- Adding color, brightness to library.
- Registered

Save Dollars by

- Substituting for lacquering of books.
- Use of Call No. Label (instead of hand lettering book spines).
- No cutting and pasting in of synopsis.
- Eliminating about 75% of re-binding.

**1888 So. Sepulveda Blvd.,
Los Angeles 25, Calif.**

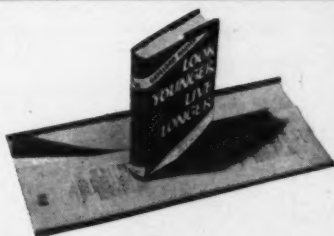
Please send

- ☐ Complete information, prices
☐ Bro-Dart's latest Catalog

Your name

Library

Address



LIBRARY EFFICIENCY CORPORATION
A DIVISION OF
BRO-DART INDUSTRIES
78 E. ALPINE STREET, NEWARK 5, NEW JERSEY

OUR EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY SINCE 1909

bookbinding

for Libraries and Schools

... We pay all freight.
Superior workmanship.
Intelligent service.



MAGAZINES substantially bound.
Missing numbers supplied.

FICTION attractively rebound in
Picture Covers and impregnated
buckram.

TEXTBOOKS rebound to match
style of original covers. A rebound
book will outwear four new copies.

FOSTER & FUTERNICK COMPANY

444 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Library Bookbinders

LIBRARY SERVICE TO SCHOOLS . . .

(from page 180)

of the library staff the service is deteriorating because of the failure of financial support to meet the increased demands for library service on all fronts. Most of the City's eleven elementary schools have developed small central collections which are operated on a voluntary basis by P.T.A. mothers, using public library books in part. As an indirect byproduct of a recent campaign to substitute good reading for 'horror comics,' some of these school libraries have purchased at wholesale rates a package of paperbacks appropriate to young readers, as recommended by Marjorie Rankin, Supervisor of Children's Work at the Santa Barbara Library.

"In short, traditional 'cooperation' between the public library and the schools has been strong in the Santa Barbara area.

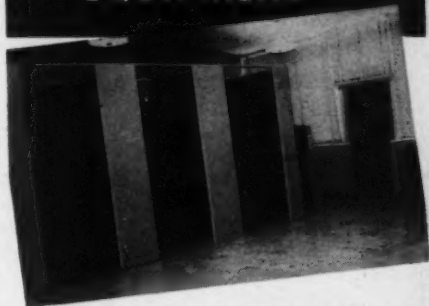
"Administratively speaking, I believe that schools are far better able financially to develop school library service than are public libraries, and that if public libraries are to be asked to continue the traditional cooperation which exists in so many communities, some subsidy from schools will be necessary. A healthier development, in my opinion, would be the establishment of strong elementary school libraries with professional direction, which would increase greatly the opportunity of children to have access of books. Reading stimulates reading; both school and public libraries operating at top speed would hardly be an excess of service in the field of children's reading and development. Public libraries working through the schools would perhaps be even more effective than they now are, if elementary school libraries were widely established.

"Has the development of junior high school libraries and secondary school libraries lessened the use of the public library by students at those levels? I doubt that anyone would contend so.

"In my opinion, then, we ought to do everything we can to encourage elementary schools to recognize a responsibility to develop their own libraries."

In Library Trends, January 1953 an excellent article "Public Library Influence on School Libraries" by Mildred L. Batch-

Your Library is
More Efficient
More Beautiful
with **AMES**
**STEEL LIBRARY
EQUIPMENT**



↑ Convenient bookstacks at end of reading room follow planned color pattern and offer low maintenance.

Reading room corner has attractively colored adjustable steel shelving with sloping magazine shelves. ↓



LAFAYETTE UPPER GRADE SCHOOL
LAFAYETTE, CALIFORNIA

If you are planning a new library or modernizing an old one, Ames' experienced library equipment engineers will be glad to assist you. Write for our helpful illustrated catalog.

W. R. AMES COMPANY

Established 1910

BOOKSTACK DIVISION

150 Hooper St., San Francisco 7, Calif.

Representatives in Principal Cities



**FREESTANDING SHELVING • MULTI-TIER CONSTRUCTION
STOR-MOR BOOK DRAWERS • BOOKSTACK ACCESSORIES**

elder shows the development of public library service to schools. Miss Batchelder's research points out that librarians have long looked upon such service as a responsibility and an opportunity to add varied library materials which the schools could not supply. Today the picture appears to be changing with the support of school libraries being assumed by boards of education and the public library restricting itself to complementary service only. Such a trend could mean the easing up of the demands now made on children's librarians.

It is obvious that a panel representing only public librarians cannot adequately interpret the point of view of school administrators. It might be well for school librarians and school administrators to organize a similar panel to consider the school's relationship to the public library.

The resulting conclusions of both panels would undoubtedly be of assistance to public library executives and to school administrators in determining their future policies.

SAN JOSE LIBRARY SCHOOL . . .

(from page 185)

receive, as in the past, instruction dealing specifically with school librarianship. In addition, students may take courses in curriculum building materials, care and handling of special materials, and selection and evaluation of audio-visual materials. This training, on the undergraduate level, leads to the Credential in Librarianship. In the fifth or graduate year the student working toward the M.A. degree in School Librarianship who desires to qualify as a Curriculum Materials Specialist will select certain specified courses in the Education Department which among other things deal with equipment, organization, and management of audio-visual centers.

The school library can well become the place in which any media for this learning process may be found. The school librarians of the future must look beyond the confines of the *printed* page if their libraries are to keep pace with the accelerated learning process of the new age in which we are living.

— Since 1913

*Serving the libraries of
Southern California*

LIBRARY REBINDING

Certified by
Library Binding Institute

PACIFIC LIBRARY BINDING CO.

770 E. Washington Blvd. Los Angeles, 21, Cal.



HOW DO YOU GET THE SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL BOOKS YOU NEED WITHOUT WAITING 10 TO 14 DAYS (or longer)? ?

. . . . By simply drawing on the largest single stock of these books in the world (over 150,000 volumes right here on the west coast).

As specialists, we extend to you an invitation to try our resources our tremendous stock, 30 years of experience in efficient service to libraries, and (perhaps most important) a sincere desire to really help you with your scientific and professional book problems.

Try our service the next time you need medical, technical, business, or how-to-do-it books.

 **Stacey's**

551 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.
GARfield 1-4687

YOUNG FRIENDS . . . (from page 186)

As a part of our program at the tea we were presenting our awards to the members of the Reading Club. Since our Reading Club had had a fishing theme, we presented the two top winners with bowls of guppies. The fish bowls plus the attractive books furnished by the Main Children's Room plus the certificates for each child made an interesting head table in our big, sunny room. Following an address by the librarian and the presentation of awards, the Young Friends quickly and quietly served sandwiches and cookies and poured tea, coffee, and lemonade. After a very pleasant afternoon the girls efficiently cleaned up the rooms we had used and once more set off with the borrowed possessions tucked under their arms.

Because they had enjoyed the preliminary work of the summer, the Young Friends requested that this program be carried out with modifications during the school year. We are planning to hold meetings once a month on a Friday evening and perhaps arrange a social program for the holidays. At the regular monthly meetings we are planning to have speakers of films as a part of the program according to the interests of the young people. Many other high school girls who were away during the summer have shown interest in the Young Friends and are planning to attend our first Fall meeting. These young people will also be included in activities of our adult Friends of the Library. One of the committee members of our adult group is an artist and is showing our interested Young Friends how to do silk screen painting so that they can make posters in cooperation with the activities of the adult group.

The enthusiasm of the Young Friends and the enthusiasm of the committee for the Friends of the Library show promise of a fruitful year of extra-curricular activity at the Potrero Branch Library. We are experimenting, and all eyes of the San Francisco Public Library system are watching the results of our experiments. We patiently await the success of our plans.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

ACME CODE COMPANY	192
AMES	199
ANGWIN BOOK BINDERY	147
BRO-DART INDUSTRIES	197
DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY	188
FIELD ENTERPRISES, INC.	193
FOLLETT LIBRARY BOOK CO.	191
FOSTER & FUTERNICK CO.	198
GAYLORD BROS., INC.	140
HUNTING COMPANY	192
JOHNSON, INC., WALTER J.	194
KATER-CRAFTS BOOKBINDERS	144
LEIBEL, CARL J.	196
LONG BEACH LIBRARY BINDING CO.	192
LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	203
LOS ANGELES NEWS CO.	146
DAVID MCKAY COMPANY	195
MARADOR CORPORATION	145
NEW METHOD BOOK BINDERY	195
PACIFIC LIBRARY BINDING CO.	200
REMINGTON RAND	148
SAN FRANCISCO NEWS COMPANY	146
SATHER GATE BOOK SHOP	144
SJOSTROM OF PHILADELPHIA	139
STACEY'S	201
STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS	142
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS	190
VALLEY LIBRARY BINDERY	193
VROMAN'S	204

POSITIONS OPEN

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

"San Diego offers opportunities for Children's Librarians in expanding branch system and new book-mobile; entrance salary \$327 per month; vacation, sick leave, other employee benefits; apply at Room 453, Civic Center, San Diego 1, California."

LIBRARY CONSULTANT

Apply now for nationwide exam for position at California State Library, Sacramento. Requires five years of increasingly responsible professional experience, with two in administrative or supervisory capacity, and one year graduate study in accredited library school. Some substitution of professional library experience for education permissible if in large libraries. Write State Personnel Board, 1015 L Street, Sacramento 14, California before April 29 application deadline.

MUSIC LIBRARIAN

Pasadena Public Library needs a librarian to supervise their new music room. Position open June 1st. Library degree and music interest required. Salary range \$3744-4560. Apply Miss Doris Holt, Librarian, Pasadena Public Library, Pasadena 1, California.

LIBRARIAN I

WANTED: Librarian. Training and experience preferred. In small, growing Sonoma County community. Salary \$300 per mo. 40 hour week. Please have replies sent to P.O. Box 537, Sonoma, California.

LIBRARIAN I

San Marino—Circulation Department, Librarian I. Library Degree required. State retirement. Beginning salary \$319. Apply June Bayless, city librarian.

SENIOR LIBRARIAN

SENIOR LIBRARIAN, \$298-\$370. Assistant county librarian. Supervising cataloging and branch personnel. Library school certificate or degree required. Weekends free, vacation, sick leave, retirement. Will hire on second step salary range if experience is suitable. Apply, Librarian, Butte County Free Library, Oroville, California.

"IT DOESN'T TAKE A
'SHERLOCK' TO FIND THE
BEST PUBLIC LIBRARY"

"ELEMENTARY, MY
DEAR HOLMES I"



THE LOS ANGELES County PUBLIC LIBRARY
322 South Broadway, Los Angeles 13, California

Jack Miffitt

Three Complete Departments at VROMAN'S supply all of your book needs

Whatever kind of book you need—library, text or technical—Vroman's can supply it. And to render the kind of service you require, we maintain three major departments, staffed with specialists in their respective fields, to handle your orders as you want them handled.

When you send your orders to Vroman's, they are filled from the largest stock of library, text and technical books on the Pacific Coast—at the best discounts available. Enjoy too, the advantage of purchasing all of your books from a single source.

University of Minnesota Library
Minneapolis 14,
Minnesota

VROMAN'S

A. C. VROMAN, INC.

Wholesale Library Books
383 S. Pasadena Ave.
Pasadena 2, California

VROMAN'S

California School Book Depository
367 S. Pasadena Ave.
Pasadena 2, California

VROMAN'S

Technical Book Division
367 S. Pasadena Ave.
Pasadena 2, California
